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Helen and her Cousin.

Infant's Progress.

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Infant Hymns.
In School and Out.

Innocent Poetry.

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# BOSTON RECORDER

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And Keligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS.... No. 127, WASHINGTON-STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.... W. A. PARKER, Printer.

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RELIGIOUS.

NO. 20 .... VOL. XV.

For the Boston Recorder. PERMANENT FUNDS.

PERMANENT FUNDS.

The remarks of Macleon in a late number of the Boston Recorder on the subject of endowing religious and charitable institutions with permanent funds are, in my opinion, very judicious, and deserving of serious consideration. They have, too, peculiar force with reference to an institution like the American Temperance Society. That such a measure is by no means approved by the friends of the Society and the benevolent public generally, may be inferred from the fact that after about four years employed "in endeavo.ing to gather twenty thousand dollars" for that object, the Society has failed to complete that sum by a deficit of, I believe, several thousand dollars. Of the amount which was early subscribed towards it, as appears by the Society's first annual report, (November, 1827) six thousand dollars was subscribed by eleven individuals only, and the subscriptions have gradually declined, so that, as is seen in the third annual report, (December, 1829) the receipts during that year wore "only a few hundred dollars."

That the establishing of a permanent fund is not generally approved, we have further the testimony of the A. T. S. itself in the following extract from its second annual report (enge 8).

Stited in the following extraction in the permanent fund for the support of a Secretary is not completed. Your Committee regret that distrust of permanent funds indiscriminately is entertained by benevolent men in great numbers, and this too by persons of intelligence and wisdom. To this cause is to be attributed the failure of our attempts to fill up the fund the past year; as we confidently hoped would have been done without difficulty. Our time and limits will not permit us to investigate the subject involved in the question. We cheerfully concede to our brethren the liberty of bestowing their bounty in their own way. Moreover, in an enterprise like that of this Society, where the attainment of its objects requires the approbation and support of every moral and pious man, we ought to yield our own judgment on smaller points, to the opinion and choice of the benevolent public. This course we would now recommend to the Societies. lic. This course we would now recommend to the Soci-if we were not fully persuaded that the benefits arising m a permanent fund in this case, will be room or plan nee to be such, as will reconcile our friends to the plan have adopted." cut fund in this case, will be found by expe

It is herein distinctly stated that " distrust of perman It is neven destinity sentertained by benevolent men in great numbers, and this too by persons of intelligence and wisdom ?" and that "to this cause is to be attributed the fadure of attempts to fill up the fond the past year" (1828). Another year has passed, and, as has been stated, "only a few hundred dollars" additional have been collected toalgect, and, so far as there has been any expres wards this object, and, so far as there has been any expression of public opinion, that expression has, it is believed, been unfavorable to it. This respectable and valuable Society, in the extract just quoted, expresses its sense of the value of "the approbation and support of every moral and pious man." for "the attainment of its objects," and however "fully persuaded" of "the benefits arising from a permanent fund in this case," say white reference to it "the ought to yield our own judgment on smaller points to the opinion and choice of the benevotent public."

Entertaining similar views with Macleon, I unite with him in the expression of the wish, that the subject may be treated "at large, and that by means of discussion correct

treated " at large, and that by means of discussible as upon it may become general."

For the Boston Recorder UNION OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS AND

TRACTS I recollect very well when I determined " never to destroy a religious newspaper;" and seeing an article in the New-England Herald, under this I have done with my papers since I came to this determination. I have taken the Boston Recorder ever since it was first published, and continue to take it;—I have taken the Methodist papers also, and now take the New England Herald; my first plan was to give them to the destitute; my second was to lend them, have them returned, and send them out again and again; my third was to deposit a year's stock in some neighborhood, which was destitute. These were taken by any persons disposed to read them on the Sabbath at their usual place of worship and returned on the next, until all were read. My last, and I consider the best, was what I called "The Religious Newspaper and Tract Travelling System." This was, to form a line, either straight or circuitous, as the case might be, leave my last week's papers with Mr. A., my papers 2 weeks old with Mr. B., 3 weeks old with Mr. C., and so on, forming a line with old pa-pers and also tracts to travel with them, for each to ss them punctually on a certain day. Thus from 10 to 30 destitute families can be supplied with religious reading by one person. I have thus suppicl a route for about three years past, and now supple it with the Recorder and Herald; in this way I form a Union of the two papers, and they travel on, side by side, arm in arm, apparently in perfect harmony, each delivering his message from house

It may be said, "How can two walk together, except they are agreed?" This interrogatory is scripture language, and every one is satisfied what the answer must be. But the truth of the case is, there is not so much disagreement in these papers, as many in each denomination suppose. If each would take and read both papers, and take an interest in circulating them, they would have more felwiship one for another, and this would promote Usios.

Norridgewock, Maine, April 19, 1830.

For the Boston Recorder. A GOOD RESOLUTION.

Massas. Editors,—At the first annual meeting of the Taunton and Vicinity Sabbath School Union, auxiliary to the Mass. S. S. Union on the 14th of last month, the following resolution was adopted, which, with your permission, I am requested to see inserted in the Recorder, viz.

"Wheras the introduction of improper books in-

to S. S. libraries is an evil that should be avoided; therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this S. S. Union, that all Fictitious Narratives which are calculated to impose upon the credulity of chil-dren ought to be excluded from S. S. libraries."

When all the auxidaries S. S. Unions in Mass. cherish views similar to those expressed in the above resolution, the efforts which have been made by the Publishing Committee of the Mass. S. S. Union to exclude from their Depository all books of this objectionable character, and to supply their place with those containing the most valuable matter of fact, will be more fully appreciated. Then consequence to know that the books they are about to purchase have been approved by such a Commit-tee. A. Bullard, Sec'y Mass. S. S. Union. Boston, May 11, 1830.

From the Connecticut Observer.

MOURNING APPAREL. There are several important considerations which induce me to approve of the decision of those who have trampled on the neck of the tyrant fashion, and determined to abandon the custom of wearing mourning apparel.

As a general practice, it is no real expression of grief for the loss of our friends, nor is it so considered. It is adopted by all classes; by the covetous heir, whose heart beats with joy at an event which puts him in possession of his idol, as well as

by those who are affected with the purest emotions of genuine sorrow. An English writer has remarked that "the very time that a man shall mourn, and the very time that he shall only half mourn and the very time that he shall cover the state of the stat mourn, and the very time that he shall cease to mourn, are fixed for him by the world, whatever may be the duration of his own sorrow!"

2. It is no mark of respect for departed relatives.

The dark habiliments are assumed, whether the deceased was virtuous or vicious, honest or fraudulent, sober or intemperate; whether he was a wise man or a fool, a Christian or an infidel, a blessing or a curse to society.

3. It imparts no consolation to the bosom of

sorrow. It alleviates not the wo which flows from the bereaved heart. It offers no balm to its wounds. It equally fails to assuage excessive grief, and to excite that which is proper.

4. As a memento of departed worth it is super-

fluous. The heart of true friendship needs it not; the object of its affection is engraven there too deeply to be effaced. The mock mourner is unaf-

fected by its sable hue.

5. It chaveys no moral or religious instruction to the mind. It excites no mourning for sin; no submission to God; no parting with the world; no desires after heaven. Neither the solemn realities of the scene of death, nor the affecting and admontory truths of the word of God, can be enforced

Our objections to the custom are founded principally on its positive evils.

1. It is extravagant, and absorbs a large amount

of funds which might be appropriated to useful 2. It presents strong temptation to pride and dis-

honesty, and has often robbed the widow and fa-therless of their bread, and the creditor of his due. 3. It is a violation of the command, " Re ye not ned to this world." 4. It diverts the attention from the voice of the

Almighty in his instructive providence. It occu-pies the mind, as well as the hands, in that solemn period, which is so peculiarly favorable for the soul to retire within itself and contemplate its character and destiny. It appears to be an artid and successful device of the adversary of man n disquality him for obeying the command of his God, " in the day of adversity consider."

## DANGERS TO LIBERTY.

The following remarks on the debate in our House of Representatives, occasioned by the bill for incorporating the American Temperance Society, are by the editor of the

In the debate on this subject in the House, a goodly portion of the common cant which is so pro-tusely thrown out by the enemies of Temperance and of Benevolent Institutions, was indulged in. It was said by one member who fistinguished himif in the debate, to be a sectarian institution. "The Society is in the hands of a religious sect, and one which is dangerous to civil and religious liber-"Yet the honorable member ought to have own that more of the civil and religious liberty now found in the world, is owing to the past exertions of this sect than to all other sources united. Clouds of falsehood cannot obscure this fact. The gentleman went on to tell of some of the dangerous machinations of this hated sect. They have a great Bible Society, and are filling the country with Bi-bles, which they sell so cheap that nobody can compete with them. This must be a sore evil to the land. Then they have a great Sabbath School Society, so efficient that almost every child in the country will soon be instructed in his duty to God and to his fellow-men. This must be another sore evil. How much better it would be to have these children left to ignorance and crime! But Judge Marshall differs in opinion from the honorable generation. leman. Then there is the American Education Society as threatening to our liberties as either of the above. This was attacked by another honorable member. All these Societies combined 'will give,' said he, 'shape to the destinies of the nation.' This is the head and front of their offending. No doubt precisely such is their effect—and who but an infidel would wish it otherwise? When all posless the Rible-when children are all taught in Sabbath Schools—when a well educated minister shall be found in every society in the nation, and every man shall abstain from ardent spirits,—when all these fearful omens combined, stretch their shadows over the land, who can doubt that the liberties of our country will speedily come to an end? How can our liberties co-exist with knowledge and temperance and morality and religion? It is really mar-vellous that liberty has thriven so long and so well in New England, whose institutions were founded -whose early Colleges and whose common Schools were planted expressly for the sake of a well-educated ministry, and to enable all the inhabitants to read the Bible. To add to the wonder, Temperance prevailed for a long period after the settlement of the country. As the gen-tleman who took the lead in the debate, said that what has been may be again,' he can console himself with looking at what 'has been' in New-Eng-land. It may be that these Societies will not utter-

## From the British Magazine.

OWEN IN ENGLAND. During the last three or four weeks, Mr. Owen of New Lanark, and sundry other places, has been oading the columns of the London newspapers with ADDRESSES TO THE BRITISH NATION;" all setting forth his peculiar views, and containing arguments we supp se they are at least meant to be such-in favor of his newly discovered plans for placing hu eings on a par, as to moral and intellectua perfection, with the cherubim and scraphim. Most of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the nature of his air-huilt schemes, and some of them, perhaps, aware, that if his system of equality be not less extensive than the four quarters of this globe, he condescends to propose that an experiment shall be made upon a small scale—that at first, Great Britain with its dependencies only, shall be submitted to his rule and governance, and that at once all distinctions of society shall be abolished, all modes of faith become extinct, all such prejudices as doctrine in religion, have an end, together with some other trilling matters, such matrimony for example, and that mankind shall be-come pure and spotless, by the aid of that unerring guide, reason; beautiful and good by the unsulfied teacher, self interest; and happy and immortal, because they deserve to be so; working out their own salvation, without either fear or

What a piece of work is man! And what a piece of work does a man make of nothing, or worse than nothing. We know Mr. Owen is not a fool; yet he is vainly fancying that the world lis tens to his silly ravings, and that those who do not laugh are converts; that those who openly op-pose him, must become converts in the end. He is actually at this moment, and has been for some

time past, under the firm and fixed belief, that another year will not pass over his head, before his plans are universally adopted, and all his wild dreams become sober realities. The following is extracted from one of his addresses, it is the corner stone of the temple he is about to raise. "The plan recommended, is to supersede the vicious circumstances which pervade the moral, political, and commercial system now in practice, by other cir-cumstances of more favorable character, formed in accordance with the now ascertained law of human nature, that belief and feeling are alike indepen-dent of the will of the individual. Such a combination of circumstances would at once relieve the world from all the misery entailed upon it, by the world from all the misery entailed upon it, by the consequences arising from a contrary supposition, which supposition could only have been upheld through past ages, by reason of the ignorance which pervaded the human race, upon these allimportant subjects."

POPERY IN HUNGARY.

The following awful confessions, as drawn up by Jesuits and forced upon converts to Popery in Hungary at the time of their public renunciation of the Pertestant faith, are from a work published in Germany in 132-by G. Ch. Fr. Monike, and entitled "History of the Hungarian form of Curses." The form consists of 22 articles. We have room only for the nine which follow.

only for the nine which follow.

We confess that the Pope of Rome is the head of the clurch, and that he cannot err.

We confess and helize that the Pope at Rome is the Representative of Christ, and has full power to forgive and to retain sin arbitrarily, and to cast into hell and to excommunicate whomsover he pleases.

We confess that the most holy Pope is to be honored by every one with divine honor, just as it is due to the Lord Christ himself.

We confess that the reading of the Holy Scriptures is the cause of all corruptions, and sects, and the fountain of blasphemy.

pheny.

We confess that angels and men must esteem the holy Virgin Mary higher than Christ, the Son of God.

We confess that every priest is greater than even the mother of God, Mary herself, inasunuch as she brought forth the Lord Christ only once and brings him forth no more, but a Roman priest sacrifices and creates the Lord Christ, or any once, but whomever he releases the Lord Christ, and once the whole were her where he had to be confered to the conference by whomever her because her she was

Christ, not only once, but whenever he pleases.

We confess that the Pope at Rome has power to alter the Holy Scriptures, and to add and to diminish as he

We confess that the Roman faith is the catholic one, is unadulterated, divine, saving, primitive, and true; but that the Evangelical, which we have voluntarily renounced, is false, erroneous, blasphemous, cursed, heretical, pernicious, seditious, wicked, fictitious, and invented. As therefore the Roman religion, as of one kind, is thoroughly and perfectly good and saving, we curse all those who have introduced to us this opposing and wicked hereay of two kind. We curse our parents who brought us up to this heretical faith. We curse likewise those who made the Roman Catholic faith doubtful and suspicious to us, and we curse those who administered to us the cursed cup. Yea, we curse ourselves and call us cursed because we made ourselves partakers of this cursed heretical cup, out of which it is not lawful to drink. We confess that the Roman faith is the catholic one, is

We also swear that as long as we have a drop of blood We also swear that as long as we have a drop of blood in our body we will persecute this cursed Exampelical doctrine and eradicate it secretly and publicly, violently and deceiffully, with words and with deeds, the sword not excluded. Finally, we swear before God, before the holy angels, and before you here presnet, that in case of a change (in church or state.) we will never, either from fear or complaisance, depart from this saving Roman Catholic and divine church, nor turn again to or embrace the cursed Evangelical heresy.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-

RECTORS, HELD IN BOSTON, APRIL 14, 1830. Appropriations were made at this meeting to 491 Beneficiaries, including 23 new applicants, amounting to \$7,586; which is the largest sum ever appropriated in one quarter by the Society and its Branches. The young men assisted belong to 8 Theological Seminaries, 14 Colleges, and 38 Academies or private Schools. Although there has been an increase of donations the past quarter, the pecuniary wants of the Society are exceedingly pressing, and the treasury remains deeply in debt Uniform Appropriations.

The following important vote was unanimously ed, and is henceforth to be regarded as a rule of the Directors.

"Whereas it appears evident, after mature re-flection, that the interests of the American Education Society will be promoted by a further extension of the principle of uniformity in making appro-priations to Beneficiaries, so that the amount granted shall be the same, in each stage of education, and in all seminaries of learning,—

" Voted-That the annual amount of appropria-tions to young men under patronage, in all the stages of their education, shall hereafter be seventy-fice dollars; of which eighteen dollars shall be ap-propriated for each quarter ending in July and October; nineteen dollars for the quarter ending in January, and twenty dollars for the quarter end ing in April: except that, in the first stage, while young men are fitting for College, there shall be a reduction of five dollars from each quarterly appropriation, in cases where fultion is gratuitously afforded; and in any stage of their education, where both the board and tuition are furnished gratuitously, the quarterly appropriation shall be ten dollars."

GENERAL AGENT FOR BAISING FUNDS IN NEW-ENGLAND. The Board of Directors, at an adjourned meet-

ing, adopted the following resolutions.

"Whereas the great and increasing want of funds to carry forward the extended operations of this Society requires that systematic and persevering exertions be made to obtain pecuniary contriing exertions be made to obtain pecuniary contri-butions;—Therefore, with a view to the more ef-

fectual prosecution of this object,

"Voled-That the Rev. William Cogswell be appointed General Agent of the American Education Society, having for his particular field of labor the New-England States. "Voted—That in the employment of any other

in New-England, for raising funds, the General Agent shall be consulted in regard to Quar. Reg.

"SUMMER IS NIGH." DIFFUSION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The relative political and commercial condition of nations at the present moment affords pecial grounds of reasoning, on which the extenspecial grounds of reasoning, on which the exten-sion of Christianity may be anticipated as a prob-able event. Among topics of this class may be named that of the diffusion of the English language-the language which, beyond

son with any other, is spreading and running through all the earth, and which, by the com-merce and enterprise of two independent and owerful States, is colonizing the shores of every sea;—this language, now pouring itself over all the waste places of the earth, is the principal medium of Christian truth and feeling, and is rich in every means of Christian instruction, and is fraught with religious sentiment, in all kinds, adapted to the taste of the philosopher, the cotta-

ciples of colonization and commercial enterprise, once diffused the language and religion of Greece completely around every sea known to ancient navigation, it is now much more probable that the same principles of diffusion will carry English institutions, and English opinions, into every

But in calculations or speculations of this sort, But it calculations or speculations of this sort, merely secular as they are, much less is included than truly belongs to the question at issue. Not to assume the truth of Christianity, and not to argue on the ground of its divine excellence, and not to confide in those prospective declarations, the certainty of which has been attested beyond possibilities. dark when we might walk in the light of noon, but to exclude from our calculations the very facts of most significance in its determination. To es-timate fairly the probability of the universal triumph of true religion, another method must be pursued, in which the existing condition of the Christian Church is to be contemplated with a Christian feeling. When thus viewed it will appear that a promise of a new kind is now bursting from the bud; and the inference may confidently be drawn that—"summer is nigh." [Hist. Enth. nise of a new kind is now bursting

LETTER FROM MR. KING.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Jonas King, to the Corsesponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, dated island of Tenos, (Greece,) Nov. 21, 1829. I borrowed of Dr. Korck a large quantity of New Testaments, to be returned him, or placed to my account with the Bible Society. Of these I have distributed, since coming to this place in month of June, 307 copies, (for the most part New Testaments,) of which number I sold 167. Those distributed gratuitously were for the most part placed in schools. In connexion with this I must remark, that it is not long since the impression existed among many in this long since the impression existed among many in this and, and even now exists, I believe, among some, that it s wrong for the common people to read the word of God. speak of the Greek population, for the Roman Catholics Is a wrong for the common people to read the word of God.

I speak of the Greek population, for the Roman Catholics here, as in almost every other place, are always opposed to the distribution of the sacred Scriptures. Happily for me, when I came here I found a priest, who was willing for a little compensation, to be employed in selling the New Testament, and what he recommends, the people have no doubt is good. The employing of this priest was the more necessary in this place, as the Roman Catholics endeavored to propagate the idea that my books contained freemsonry and latent poison, and even some of the Greeks began to fear lest this might be the case. But their fears are at once allayed, when they hear from the mouths of their own priests that the Gospel which I distribute is the same as their own. The hishop of the place keeps rather at a distance from me, and neither aids nor opposes. From the number sold you will perceive there is some desire to possess the sacred Scriptures. Should I distribute gratuitously to all who would receive, my stores would soon be exhausted. I have just received a copy of Hilation's Translations of the New Testament, printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in 1828, and have not had time to examine it very thoroughly; but from the little I have examined it, I cannot feel disposed to give it my approbation, or distribute it in this country. In the Epistle to the Romans, iii, 12, where we read, "There is none that doeth good, no, not one," in the new translation of Hilation it in the."

this country. In the Epistle to the Romans, iii, 12, where we read, "There is none that doeth good, no, not one," in the new translation of Hilarion it is thus, "There is no man the new translation of Hilarion it is thus, "There is no man that doeth good, no, not scarcely one." In Gal. iii, I, the words "evidently set forth," are so translated as possibly to lead some to suppose that pictures were in use in the church in the time of St. Paul. If the words were taken figuratively they would not be so objectionable, but they might be taken literally. I make this remark, as I see by the late report of the American Bible Society, the subject of printing an edition of Hilarion's New Testament was mentioned. The old translation which I have been distributing is generally correct, but it contains many low words and phrases. The language of Hilarion is much better, and so far as I have heard any opinion expressed with regard to it, pleases the language of Hilarion is much better, and so far as I have heard any opinion expressed with regard to it, pleases the people. But I think it is not always correct, and that it should be so is the most important point. On a more thorough examination I may find less to correct than I now anticipate. I would also add, that the sanction of the Greek church, or the title-page of the New Testament, or the name of Hilarion, will, I fancy, be of very little consequence in free Greece. That there should be a correct and elegant translation of the New Testament into Modern Greek is extremely desirable. The remarks which I have taken the liberty to make to you with regard to Hilarion's translation, I have communicated to the Rev. Mr. Brandram, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. I rejoice much in the noble enterprise in which your Society has engaged, that of supplying in two years every family in the U. States, with the word of God. This is an example worthy to be held up to the view of Christianized ple worthy to be held up to the view of Christianized Europe, and of all nations; and I hope when this is accomplished, that you will endeavor, should the way be open, to sopply this country in the same manner. The resolution you have passed will appear noble, even to those who shall behold the millennial glory.—Wishing you success in your noble undertaking. I remain, dear sir,

Very sincerely and affectionately yours,

DEATH OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY. We have seldom occasion to notice a more mysterious and melancholy dispensation of Providence, than that by

just been taken from among the living.

Mr. H. was from Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., of the class of 1827, in Yale College, and a graduate of the Theological Seminary connected with that institution. He entered the service of this society in September last, at

He entered the service of this society in September last, at the expense of the Hartford County, (Conn.) Sabbath School Union, who liberally pledged the sum of four hun-dred dollars for that purpose. Full of zeal, and in the consecration of health, and strength, and life, to his Master's cause, our young friend repaired to the field of his labor in the States of Missouri and H-

tinois..

On Monday, January 18th, he left the house of a friend to proceed on his tour of duty. It was excessively cold. His path lay over two desolate prairies, and he would be compelled to cross two forks of the Kaskaskia river to reach a shelter for the night. On the succeeding Thursday his house was found, but no tidings have since been heard of our lamented fellow laborer. It is ascertained that one of the first of the probability that the probability that the probability is the probability of the probability that the probability of the probability that the probab our amenage reliow tanorer. It is accertained that one of the forks of the river was not fordable, and the probability is, (though he might have perished with cold,) that is an attempt to cross this stream he was drowned! This is one of the many instances in which Divine Wisdom sileace every doubting, every repining thought, by a single injuncdoubting, every repining thought, by a single injunc. "BE STILL, AND ENOW THAT I AM GOD."

## HOME MISSIONS.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

"I am happy to say, that the state of things in this place is more than usually interesting. Soon after my communication in Oct., I was called to attend the funeral of the Deacon of the church, who was an active leading member, and one of the main pillars. The church felt the shock and betook themselves to prayer. At this funeral, a young man became deeply impressed with his situation and has since obtained hope. Soon after another young man, and a young woman whose impression were of ionger standing, obtained hope in Christ.

On the first Sabhath in January, I passed the night with a respectable man who was hitherto supposed to be a Universalist, together with his whose only daughter is a pious member of the church. This man I found shaken from his Uni-versalism ground—and the circumstance which had ger, and the infant. Almost apart, therefore, from | been instrumental of it, he stated to be the follow-

ing.—Entering his favorite meeting one day, he was struck with the appearance of the congrega-tion, as being different from that of other worship-ping assemblies, with whom he had mingled. He saw none that he had any reason to think were re-a! Christians, which caused him to reflect—" Can these be the people of God? and can this be the true gospel which they hear with so much pleasure?" It resulted in the conviction that the sentiments he had believed, could not be correct; and I found him now, anxious. How important, thought I, on hearing this, that Christians should always avoid such meetings! Had this man seen two or three Christians there, (and they frequently do attend from motives of curiosity,) that train of reflection which produced conviction, might have been prevented. This man's wife, and also their son, I found to be anxious.

son, I found to be anxious.

I called upon another man who is also a Universalist (one dauughter of whom is a member of the church, and another I found had just obtained hope) and conversed at some length. He remained unyielding in his belief, but candid. I called upon a third, who was supposed to have the same belief and whose wife was deeply anxious. This man, apprehending I might call, did not intend to see any but if he did, mount to defend himself by saying that his state was good enough—that he had as much religion as I, or any other man—but when conversed with, he had not much to say. After I leit the family, finding he had not answered After I left the family, finding he had not answered his own expectations in the interview, he became perplexed and troubled, and by the next day was so distressed as to leave his business, and go in quest of some Christian for help. At a subsequent visit, I found him and his wife rejoicing in hope: also, the man before mentioned who was anxious and the distribution of breeling his his side. also, the man before mentioned who was analous—and, I had the privilege of kneeling by his side at the family altar, and of hearing him ofler a prayer which I trust came from a broken heart, although the expressions indicated that till very recently prayer had been to him a strange work.

Others still are known to be inquiring. Never did Others still are known to be inquiring. they prize the ministrations of the gospel so highly. They are devising measures to raise a larger amount for the support of preaching—and talk of setting apart each a portion of ground for raising hemp, the avails of which, to be exclusively appro-

priated to supporting the gospel."
It is grateful indeed, to learn, that any where, God is rising in his majesty to put down that erfor which threatens to sweep over the whole length and breadth of the land, and bring multitudes to eternal ruin. It is peculiarly grateful to learn, that in our waste places where this error most abounds, and brings forth its fruits in fearful luxuriance, the Holy Spirit meets it, with the language of old time—" hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther." The desolations of Zion, are to Universalism and its kindred doctrines and practices, what the ruins of Babylon are, to the cormorant and the bittern, the owl and the raven, the wild beast of the desart and the wild beast of the island, the satyr and the vulture-a place of rest-where all gather together with their mates.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desart shall rejoice and blossom

We wish to excite the attention of the Christian Public to a most important, though com-paratively neglected charity; the "Massachusetts Missionary Society," and we fear that its claims, its exigencies, its influence, are by no means real-

Where a congregation exercise the rower, not the AIGHT, of ejecting the minister of the church from his pulpit, and seizing the plate, and house of worship, they, in most cases a little persecuted band, are unable to defray the expense of building another, and supporting a pastor, without aid for one or two years. But this Society so far as its funds allow, assist them as they need, and in one or two years these churches, by the blessing of God, not only support themselves, but bring their offerings to this and other religious charities, and thus the good accomplished by this Society, accumulates beyond the power of conception; it is more

thrice blessed, a talent put to usury an hundred This Society was instituted in 1799 and has aided many feeble churches which might else have been extinct. Its income in the year 1829 was \$5,247,32, and the number of churches aided that year sixty-four, fifty in Massachusetts, thirteen in Maine, one in New-Hampshire. Thirty or more stations that ought to be occupied by missionaries, require its charity the present year, and the funds are insufficient to meet these claims. If Christians will only attend to this subject, we feel assured that they will not pass by on the other side, but resolve ces. The great head of these churches, who bought them with his own blood, may else say un-to us, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the

least of these, ve did it not unto me." It is respectfully proposed, that every Church of Christ in Massachusetts immediately constitute their pastors, life members of this Society, and appoint collectors, and form cent societies auxilia If all our churches thus do, the great angel of the churches, will own, accept, and bless.

When the dear Churches of our Lord, In low distress are laid; Soft be our heart their wants to feel, And swift our hands to aid.

ILLINOIS.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Illinois, to a gentleman in this city who had made a donation towards March 30th, kindly sent for insertion.

erecting houses of worship in that new country, dated March 30th, kindly sent for insertion.

DEAR SIR,—In behalf of the session and trustees of the Sangamon church and congregation of Hilmois, I tender you our warmest thanks for your kind, unsolicited, disinterested and efficient aid in building our meeting house. Your proposition thro' Mr. E. must be and is considered as under God the originating and efficient cause of the work. The building is 28 by 40, foundation of rock—walls of brick.—We shall finish it in a plain, substantial form. And with the common blessing of God, I heritate not to say, this will be done soon. Dear Sir, a bright day has begun to arise over our causer, the cause of evangelical truth, feeling and doing in this state, which is one of the most inviting in our country. New-Jersey was my home. This is our first removal. I know not that any thing would induce me to return. My heart panted for the west when studying for the ministry. But the providence of God planted me early in the central parts of the Presbyterian church. His plan was best. Our minds had been in a state of preparation for the west and when my parents from Hilmois visited us in 1828, we decided and came; the goodness of God has been over us and my only regret is that we had not come sooner. Six years ago, there was but one Presbyterian minister in this state. Now we have fifteen. Many of them are in the most sorted thinself to great advantage partly of present comfort and of future prospect, where he may also have his wonted Christian privileges. The soil is of a black loam, eighteen inches deep and prodigiously fertile. I speak particularly of the northern counties. Here emigration is rolling in beyond what the most sanguine can well conceive. The prairies do not lie on the water courses, as most people conceive who have never seen them. These are our timber

lands. The prairies are between the timber, from one to sanas. The prairies are between the timber, from one to six or eight miles, and in places more in width. The prairies are the highest lands. The water courses all head in them. The country is perfectly ventilated. From my ob-servation in it there is less sickness and fewer deaths here in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in my native state. Consumption, that fell destroyer in the east, is but little known here, except in patients who brought the seeds with them.

#### RENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The following are the Abstracts of Reports, rendered to the different Societies last week in New-York, as prepared for the N. Y. Observer, except some omissions. The first two were supplied to us, by the polite attention of the proprietors of that paper, on their outside form forwarded before the day of publication.

#### AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Abstract of the Fifth Annual Report.

The labors of this Society now extend to every state and almost every county of our country, and to many foreign lands; its publications have reached hundred of thousands of families, and the Holy Spirit is evidently rendering them

discounting and the rest of the Vice-Presidents of the reader Col. Rutgers, two of the Vice-Presidents of the riety, have been removed from the scene of their earth Since the last anniversary 62 different publications have

Since the last anniversary 62 different publications have been stereotyped in six different languages, viz.: English, French, Spanish, German, Ralian, and Welsh, making the whole number of the Society's publications at present 498; and in addition to this, the Committee have printed a tract of 110 pages in the Seneca language, and have presented it for the use of that tribe. A correspondence has also been opened with reference to the preparation of tracts in the language of the Chippena Indians, which, with its kindred dialects, is spoken very extensively by tribes of Indians north of Detroit and of the upper settlements on the Mississippi. Four tracts have also been approved by the Committee in the Tamul language, and an appropriation of money has been made to aid the missionaries at Ceylon in distributing them. At the mission station at Malka is the Mediterranean, ten of this Society's publications have been translated into Modern Greek, twelve into Italian, and eleven into Armeno-Turkish.

eleven into Armeno-Turkish.

An active friend of the Society having offered to bear n part of the expense of stereotyping and perpetuating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, the publishing Committee have unanimously approved of that admirable work, and it will be stereotyped as soon as the requisite funds for perpetuating it shall be admirable.

be stereotyped as soon as the requisite funds for perpetua-ting it shall be obtained.

The Committee express their deep and continued sense of the goodness of God in leading his children to adopt as a fundamental principle of the Society, the union of exam-gelical Christians of different denominations. The practical result has been most happy. The members of the publishing Committee have uniformly and unanimously desired that those truths may be circulated which God shall render effectual in breaking the stubborn hearts of men, and bringing them into a willing allegiance to Jesus Christ.

sailed for England, with the intention of spending several months in that contry, has been commissioned to represent this Society at the anniversary meeting of the London Religious Tract Society; and is authorised to procure such publications and information as will aid the Society in its future operations. The Rev. Mr. Bedell of Philadelphia, occupies his place in the publishing Committee during his absence. The Rev. Dr. Milnor, of the publishing Committee, baving

Amount of publications printed and circulated.

The whole number of tracts printed during the year, ending May 1-t, is 5,239,009; viz. 3,738,000 12mo., English tracts, in the separate form, and 600,000 comprised in 19,000 bound volumes; 341,000 children's tracts, 312,000 han Bill tracts, 144,000 tracts in the German language, 90,000 in French, 8,000 in Spanish, and 6,000 in Italian. The whole number of tracts printed since the formation of the Society, is 20,341,000.

The whole number of pages of 19, the state of the st

the Society, is 20.341,000.

The whole number of pages of 12mo tracts printed during the year, is 51,440,000; the whole number since the formation of the Soc., 166,159,000. The whole number of pages in the Soc., 166,159,000. of children's tracts printed during the year is 7,940,0 and the whole number since the formation of the Socie

In addition to the above, there have been issued or print-In addition to the above, there have been issued or printed during the year 10,580,000 pages of covers; 66,000 copies of the American Tract Magazine; 116,050 copies of the Christian Reader, embracing 1,224,000 pages; 3,000 of Doddridge's Rise and Progress, embracing 840,000 pages; 4,000 of Baster's Similarces, embracing 1,038,000 pages; 2,000 of Boatswan's Mate, embracing 201,000 pages; 2,000 of Life of Newton, embracing 232,000 pages; 2,000 of Sermons to the Aged, embracing 288,000 pages; and 500 copies of The Sermon on the Mount, and hymns in the Seneca language.

The Sermon on the Mount, and lyons in the Seneca Language.

The whole number of pages of the various publications of the Society, including children's tracts and the bound volumes enumerated above, but exclusive of the Magazine, Christian Almanac and Reports of the Society, circulated during the year, is 62,120,444; and the whole number since the formation of the Society, is 185,717,222.

The tracts which have been most widely circulated during the year are the following, viz: "Do you want a Friend?" 144,000 copies; Kittredge's Address and "Quench not the Spirit," 123,000 each; the premium tract to American Youth on Intemperance, 102,000 copies; "Fe Importance of Consideration," 199,000 copies; "Fe Female Influence" and "The Sanctuary," 74,000 each. The whole number of tracts on Intemperance circulated during the year, is 309,864.

Gratuitous Distributions. Gratuitous Distributions.

Gratuitous Distributions.

The whole number of pages of tracts gratuitously distributed is 3,883,128, viz.: 2,172,461 to individuals, chiefly west of the Allegham mountains; 767,181 to auxiliaries; 284,480 to benevolent institutions; 184,900 to the army and navy; 56,700 to ships for foreign ports, and 217,406 to foreign constries.—The Committee earnestly hope that donations will be made to the Soriety to enable them to extend their gratuitous distributions to all the destitute parts of our country, and to heathen lands, especially to those in which American missionaries are stationed.

Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts of the Society during the year ending May at were \$60,210 21; of which sum, \$48,454 59 were r tracts sold, and \$11,755 65 were donations. The executionres of the Society were also \$60,210 21; of which m, \$26,997 26 were for paper, \$22,706 64 for printing, constraints. sum, \$26,997 26 were for paper, \$22,706 64 for printing, stereoryping, engraving, folding, stetching, and binding, including the expenses of the Christian Almana; \$3,581 25 for services of the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, the Depositary and four Assistants, whose time and efforts are wholly devoted to the Society; \$3,943 06 for services and expenses of travelling agents; \$300 for grants in money to foreign stations; and \$2,916 39 for expenses of the general depository, postage, taxes, insurance, fuel, and all other expenses.

There was due from the Society on the let of May on notes given by members of the committee for paper and printing, all payable previous to the 25th of November, \$8,918 55. It is much to be desired that the Society should have the means to procure paper and printing without resorting continually to the individual responsibility of members of the committee. But there has at no time during the year been funds enough in the treasury to meet the current

ar been funds enough in the treasury to meet the current penses of the Society for ten days. At more than half expenses of the Society for ten days. At more than half the weekly meetings of the committee, the bills sanctioned by them have exceeded the whole amount of funds at their disposal, and at one period, near the close of the autumn, it became necessary to raise \$5,000 from the banks to meet

expense of erecting the Society's house was defrayed by the liberality of the citizens of New York. For all other means of sustaining their operations, the committee depend solely on the gratuitous contributions of the friends of the tract cause, and on the proceeds of the sales of tracts at cost. And they express their manimous sentiment that, under the smiles of Providence, no more permanent funds are essential to its prosperity. They rely on the promise of God that Zion shall prevail, and are assured that the cause of tracts will continue to live and increase in magnitude down to the day of millennial glory.

Branches and Auxiliaries. ality of the citizens of New York. For

increase in magnitude down to the day of millennial glory.

Branches and Auxiliaries.

The number of new auxiliaries recognized during the year is 119, making the whole number of branches and auxiliaries now immediately connected with the Purent Society 825. Besides these the American Tract Society of Boston, at the time of its last anniversary, had 610 auxiliaries; the Pennsylvania Branch at Philadelphia has 873, and there are in connection with other large branches or auxiliaries 800, to which the American Tract Magazine is regularly sent gratis, making 1,783; which, added to 825 above, gives a total of 2,608 Societies which have been reported as auxiliary to this Society, either directly, or through the medium of the larger branches and auxiliaries.

Operations in the Valley of the Mississipni.

Operations in the Valley of the Mississippi. Operations in the Valley of the Mississippi.

In the history of the Society's operations during the year, no item is more prominent than its efforts for the population in the great valley watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In all other parts of our country the Society has had but four travelling agents employed for any considerable many of the year, only one or whom now continues in the portion of the year, only one of whom now continues in the service. They are the Rev. Amos Blanchard, who labor-

ed a part of the year in the vicinity of Utica, N. Y.; Rev. Joseph Wood, who has labored some months in the south-western part of the same state; Rev. Andrew H. Reed, who has been laboring in Maryland; and Mr. Albert Hale, who laboured all the former part of the year in

Hale, who laboured all the former park of the year in Georgia.

Of the six agents who were laboring in the valley of the Mississippi at the time of the Society's last anniversary, two have left the service of the Society, and another, Mr. Alfred Hamilton, who commenced his labors about one year since, has been compelled to suspend them for some months; but six others have, during the year, engaged in this service, making the whole number now laboring in that interesting field nine; viz. Rev. Ornan Eastman, the Society's General Agent, who has personally visited a great nteresting field nine; viz. Rev. Urnan z. asiman, one sciety's General Agent, who has personally visited a great number of the principal towns, and who exercises a supernumber of the Society west of the vision over the entire operations of the Society west of the Alleghamy; Rev. James M'Aboy, who has been laboring chiefly in Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia; Rev. Francis IV. Case, whose field of labor has been Al-Rev. Francis W. Case, whose field of labor has been Alahama and Tennessee; Rev. Cyrus W. Allen, who is laboring in Missouri and Illinois; Rev. Cyrus W. Conant,
who is laboring in Indiana; Rev. William Eastman and
Rev. James Seymour, who have for some months been laboring in Western Pennsylvania, chiefly in connection with
the efforts of the Rev. Mr. M'Aboy; Mr. Lucius C.
Rouse, who has been laboring in Ohio; and Rev. A. Logan, who has been laboring in Ohio; and Rev. A. Logan, who has recently commenced efforts for the Society in
the State of Mississippi. In addition to these, the commuttee, in connection with the grant of 500,000 pages of tracts
for New-Orleans, appointed Mr. Moses H. Wilder to engage in their distribution and in superintending the depository in that city.

The correspondence and reports of these brethren have
been read by the committee with intense interest; and have

The correspondence and reports of these brethren have seen read by the committee with intense interest; and have onvinced them that if ever Christians had a field of labor read before them, of magnitude beyond all that the ind can grasp, and full of promise, such a field is pre-ented to the Christians of these United States in the gi-unite and growing population within the limits of their own seriors.

ritory.

The whole amount of tracts sent into the country west.

The whole amount of tracts sent into the country west and south of the Allegham, mountains during the past year, is 24,099,800 pages; of which 2,655,067 pages have been granted for gratuitous distribution.

The total receipts from the same portion of country during the year have been \$14,927 13, of which \$13,985 44 have been remittances for tracts and 941 64 donations. The amount expended in the valley by the Society during the year, over and above the whole amount received, is \$5.702.81.

5,702 81.

Operations in foreign countries.

God in his Providence is preparing the way for efforts in a southern parts of our own continent, in Greece, and other nontries on the Mediterranean, and among fite or six hundred millions of our race, still shrouded in the midnight gloom of Paganism. Languages extensively spoken are al-ready conquered; printing presses are in operation; labo-rers are scattered abroad in the wide field; and every thing urges to efforts worthy of the age in which we live, and the light and privileges and means which God has bes-

cations have been received from the Rev. Mr. Communications have been received from the Rev. Mr. binson, respecting tracts in Greece; and from the Rev. Brewer, respecting Greece and Turkey; urging the muittee to adopt systematic efforts for the supply of those mitries. The American missionaries in Ceylon have applied to the Society for aid in that island; and the Bapminssionaries in Burmah have testified to the great want tracts in that populous empire.

Divine thesions on the Society's well-institute.

Divine blessing on the Society's publications. [The selections under this head are necessarily deferred.]

#### AMERICAN SFAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Abstract of the Second Annual Report.

Abstract of the Second Annual Report.

Sailors' Magazine.

The number of subscribers to this publication has increased in almost every State in the Union, and the edition now consists of two thousand copies; a number, however, barrly sufficient to defay the expense of the mechanical execution, leaving the salary of the editor a charge upon the funds of the Society. Gratifying testimonials have been received from many competent judges in the naxy, in the merchant service, and on shore, of the usefulness of the publication, and of the interest with which it is perused. The committee are convinced that it has had great influence in advancing the maximes' cause, and earnestly desire that it may be much more extensively circulated, especially among seafaring people.

be much more extensively circulated, especially among seafaring people.

Canton Mission.

In October last, the Rev. David Abeel, a promising young minister of the Reformed Datch Church, possessing much of a missionary spirit, embarked at this post for Canton in China, where he is to act under this Society as "Chaplain to the American beamen and others in the port of Caston." He was accompanied in his voyage by the Rev. Elijah C. Bridgman, a missionary of the American Board, who is seen out to labor directly for the introduction of the Gospel into China. After spending such time in this field as Providence ethall indicate, Mr. Abeel expects himself to enter the service of the American Board, and under their patromage to explore vivines portions of roundecastern Asia. He will probably visit the churches of the Datch colonies in the Asiatoc isles, and it is hoped that he may be the privileged instrument of raising them from the ruin which has threat end them, and of drawing anew the bonds of evangelical sympathy and influence between the three great diviacons of the Reformed Dutch Church. When we consider that the introduction of the religion of Christ among the unidd milions of China and Japan, is the greatest and most difficult enterprise of the church before the Millennium, we cannot but regard in as a token of good from Good to the American Seamen's Friend Society, that he has permitted and called us to bear so direct and important a part in the early stage of the great work. The committee poyfully accept it as an intimation of the honor which may hereafter come upon our midut institution, if its conductors are not defected country, of this city, elected correspond our midut institution, if its conductors are not defend to the list of vice president; as an intimation of the honor which may hereafter come upon our midut institution, if its conductors are not defend to the list of vice president; as an intimation of the honor which may hereafter come upon our midut institution, if its conductors are not defend t called us to bear so direct and important a part in the early stage of the great work. The committee joyfully accept it as an intimation of the honor which may hereafter come upour infant institution, if its conductors are not defic in faithfulness or ability, to render it an efficient inst in promoting the glorious triumples of the Redeemer.

Abstrace or ability, to remore a Menetics.

In addition to the labors of a General Agent, the committee employed the Rev. Juseph Brown for five months in the Eastern States, in preaching, obtaining funds and stirring up the friends of seamen to take measures for their benefit. An intelligent layman was also employed to visit the line of the Great Western Canal, and his report deeply impressed the minds of the committee with the necressity of speedily doing something new and efficient, for the moral benefit of the boatmen on our vast internal waters.

[Under this head mention is made of efforts for the good of Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; Seamen in Wiscasset, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans; S

Internal Waters of the United States Thermal Waters of the Sailors' Magazine are re-irculated among the shipping on Lake Outario, and ty is about to be formed in Oswego, to promote the y is about to be formed in Oswego, to promote the gospel that lake. The committee are contemplating the emounted of an agent or missionary to traverse the borders the upper lakes, and to attempt some method of promoting the gospel among the sailors there.

The United States Navy.

A memorial has been presented to the Secretary of the Navy, earnestly calling the attention of that department to the subject of naval chaplaincies. The principal points proposed were, that the number of chaplains should be increased sufficiently to allow one for every ship in commission, including sloops of war, and that the pay of chaplains should be so altered, as to make the conduments of service adoat equal to those enjoyed by chaplains ashore. It is believed that the effect of the labors of pions faithful chaplains in promoting the good order and efficiency of the ship's company, and elevating the character of seamen, would more than overbalance, in a pecuniary view alone, the expense of an addition to the chaplains. The number has been a little increased the past year. The number of pions officers has also increased. The commander of one of our ships of war has officiated as chaplain to his own ship, and with remarkable good effects. A pleasing work of grace sings of war has officiated as chaplain to his own ship, an with remarkable good effects. A pleasing work of grac has also been carried on through the labors of some Methodiet brethren on board the ship. United States, now use as a receiving ship in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The sat jects of it have been transferred to the frigate Bran lywin where they are now enjoying the instructions and secondir the efforts of the zeabos chaplain of that ship. The gene al moral character of the mavy is allowed on all hands to I rapidly changing for the better.

Temperance at Sea. [Omitted this week.]

a hymn book large enough for all his wants, and at so cheap a rate that every one shall be able to supply himself with the means of singing songs on the mighty deep.

means of singing songs on the mighty deep.

Funds.

At the last anniversary, the receipts of the Society had been only \$1,214 38, and the debt was \$1,500. During the present year, the receipts have been \$4,159 87; of which \$562 were contributed specially for the Canton mission, and \$1,150 were received on account of the Magazine. The treasury is still insufficient to meet all the demands upon it, and in debt to individual members of the committee about \$800. But when we consider the greater magnitude of our operations, the increased interest universally felt in behalf of seamen, and the extended circulation of the Magazine, and that our debt is reduced one half, we cannot doubt that our enterprize will be sustained, the means furnished for supporting our dear brother at Canton, our Western agent, and a preacher at New Orleans, of publishing our hymn book, and eventually of extinguishing our remaining debt.

#### GENERAL UNION FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH. Abstract of the Second Annual Report.

Abstract of the Second Annual Report.

The Report commences with a notice of the death of the Rev. Matthias Bruen, the late corresponding Secretary of the Society, an ardent friend of the Sobbath, and a devoted minister of Christ. Of the first annual report, which was from his pen, 5000 copies were printed and distributed in various parts of our country, and have been the means, as the committee trust, of producing a salutary impression upon the minds of many.

The removal from the constitution at the last anniversary of the article in which the members pledged thouselves to of the article in which the members pledged thouselves to

the committee trust, of producing a salutary impression upon the minds of many.

The removal from the constitution at the last anniversary of the article in which the members pledged themselves to discourage specific modes of breaking the Sabhath, and to patronize those who honor it, the committee think has given very general satisfaction. Experience has shown that the main principles of the General Union are wise; that in its collective capacity the Society should abstain from all coercive measures, interfering with the occupations of their fellow citizens; and should aim at influencing and reforming solely by example, arguments and praver.

The receipts of the Society during the year have been insufficient to defray the expense of printing the last annual report. Only six aixiliatires have been officially reported the past year, the whole number being 26, vic. 4 in Massachusetts, 1 in Vermon, 8 in Connecticut, 5 in New York, 2 in New Y

## AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Number licensed during the year.

Fifty-one have been beeneed, or are about being licensed; of these, 20 were members of theological classes that graduated in 1829, and 35 are members of the present senior classes in various theological summaries. Each has pursued theological studies for three years, and with scarce an exception, has had a regular collegiate education.

cepton, has had a regular collegiate education.

Patronage Withdraum.

In consequence of information communicated to the Board, patronage has been withdrawn, during the year, from ten young men. Three have been stricken from the list for undernstain, and one for grossly immoral conduct. One has been suspended for walking contrary to the Christian profession; three for resisting the lawful authority of their instructers, and three have been either dropped entirely, or suspended for deficiency in talent and scholarship. The Board have also had occasion to express their strong disapprobation of the conduct of another young man, who was induced to seek to obtain ordination before he was fitted for college, without communicating his intentions to this Board.

Board.
Three young men have been dismissed; two, to other education societies; and one, or account of needing no fur ther assistance; and one has been removed by death.

Amount of Earnings. Amount of Earnings.

The following statement contains the report for four successive years: The amount of earnings reported for the year ending May, 1827, was \$4,000; May, 1828, \$5,149; May, 1829, \$5,728; May, 1830, \$11,010; Total \$28,887. Thus it appears that the young one under the patronage of the Society, have, during the last four years actually earned, in various ways, and appropriated to their own support, the sum of \$28,887. The average amount earned, the last year by 372 young men, who reported the fruits of their various exertions, is something over twenty-eight dollars each.

rapidly changing for the better.

Temperance at Sea.
[Ounted this week.]

Worship at Sea.

No systematic measures have yet been adopted by the committee on this important subject. They have prepared a form of commission for Bethel Floating committees, and hope to see some movement made soon to give system to an attempt for extending the privileges of public worship to results at sea wherever a suitable person can be found on board to confact it. To aid in this work as well as for the benefit of Marmers' Churches ashore, the committee are preparing a new and enlarged edition of the Seaman's Detoctional Assistant and Mariners' Hymns. It is intended to contain a choice selection of nearly 600 hymns, and suitable forms of prayer for different occasions at sea. It will be stereotyped, and the committee intend to appead to the nevolent for the means of defraying the expense of the stereotype plates, that they may be enabled to offer the seamen

Money refunded.

Money refunded.

A portion of the receipts of the year, consists of money refunded by former beneficiaries. The income from this source for obvious reasons is small at present. The following sums have been refunded since the system of entire loan was adopted in 1826: a larger sum may be expected in future years: for the year ending May, 1827, 290 00; May, 1828, 8816 06; May, 1829, \$830 91; May, 1820, 1,087 84. Total, \$2,824 45. Total, \$2,824 45.

Total, \$2,824 45.

The whole amount of this fund at the last quarterly meeting was \$26,842 35. The Board, taking into view the great demands upon the treasury at the present time, and having ascertained that a part of the fund was still subject to their disposal, directed that \$6,842 35, be transferred to the current fund. By this measure, the general permanent fund of the Society is reduced to \$20,000, and the debt of the Society is by the same operation, reduced to \$8,347 91. Western Agency.

A Board of agency has been established during the past

A Board of agency has been established during the pro-year, at Cincinnat, to superintend the operations of the Society in the Western states, and he Rev. Franklin Y. Vail appointed Secretary. Mr. Vail entered upon his la-bors in November last. From fifty to one hundred young to the control of the state of the stat men, it is expected, will soon commence a course of str Very liberal contributions have been made to support the respecially by a number of churches in Cincinnati. Mr. Vail states in a letter just received that "twelve temporary scholarships have been secured in the city, and hopes that the number will be increased to fifteen in a few days, and ultimately to twenty."

ultimately to twenty."

The number of Branch Societies is seven; four are confined to an equal number of states in New-England; the Presbyterian Branch conducts its operations in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania; one is in the northern part of Ohio, and one in the state of Indiana. The operations of the Society, in other portions of the United States, are conducted directly by the Pa ent Board, or through the medium of the agency at Cincinnati.

Appropriations by Branchs to be refused to their

Appropriations by Branches to be refunded to their

Appropriations by Branches to be refunded to their Treasuries.

A rule has recently been adopted, by which it is provided that whatever money may hereafter be refunded by young men, whose appropriations were made by Branch Shogieties, shall be returned into the treasury of the Branch by which it was appropriated. It is also provided that the more of such young men shall be cancelled by the concurrent act of the Boards of the Parent Society and of the Branch.

Office of Secretary removed-Resignations, &c. To facilitate the business of the Society, the office of the Secretary has been removed from Andover to Boston. Hardy Kopes, Esq. has been appointed Treasurer in place of William Ropes, Esq. resigned; and Samuel T. Armstrong, a member of the Board of Directors, in place of Rev. R. S. Storrs, resigned.

R. S. Storts, resigned.

The first young man received under the patronage of the society, was the Rev. Samuel Mosely, a missionary to the Choctaw Islians, since deceased. He was received in March, 1816; since that time there have been aided in a greater or less degree, 1,027, natives of nearly every state and territory in the Union, and members of from 100 to 150 institutions of learning. Of them about 300 have been licensed to pseach the Gospel. Some have devoted their lives to the destitute in our own country; 14 have consecrated themselves to foreign missions; and not far from 150 have been settled as pastors in 21 states and territories; 17 have become parmanent instructers, as professors or principals in various literary and theological institutions, and about 50 are known to be temporarily employed as teachers who will probably eve long, eater the ministry. Thirty-four have died while pursuing a course of education, and 26 others have been compelled to relinquish study for want of health. Thenty-six have been dropped on account of a deficiency in the qualifications required; and as many more have entered upon pursuits or professions foreign from the ministry. Not far from 500 are now under patronage, and there are about46, of whom no recent information has been received by which they can be classified.

The moral residue of this system of effort will not be fully known until the disclosures of the final day. In numerous instances the labors of the young men educated by this Society, have been attended by the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, and will end, it is rearonably hoped, in the salvation of thousands of immortal souls. In Europe, Asia and America, the words of eternal life have been dispensed to hundreds of benighted Pagus, Tracts have been exettered, Bibles distributed, Surday schools established, the Temperone cause promoted, as it is short, every object of Christian benevolence has been advanced by their efforts. Progress of the Society.

perance cause promoted, and in short, every object of Chris-tian benevolence has been advanced by their efforts.

## AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Fourth Annual Report.

In the introduction of their report, the committee notice the deaths of the Rev. Matthias Bruen and Peter Haures, Esq. two of the taembers of the Executive Committee. Mr. Bruen was one of the founders of the Society, and formerly the Corresponding Secretary of the United Domestic Missionary Society, out of which the National Society was formed. Mr. Hawes was the Treasurer of the Society, and a member of the committee from the beginning. The committee then proceed to give a tabular view of the congregations and fields of labor necupied within the last year, together with the names of missionaries and agents annexed in alphabetical order. From this table it appears that the number of missionaries and agents employed by the Society during the last year is 392, and the number of congregations and missionary districts which have been aided

Extent of fields of labor.

A large majority of the missionaries coupleyed have been stationed agreeably to the original plan of the Society, in single congregations, or in rongregations so near each other as to receive a stated supply, with more or less frequency, from the labors of a single minister. In recent and remote settlements, where religious societies are unformed, it has been judged expedient to allow the missionary a larger extent of country as his circuit, with a view to his ultimate settlement in some one or more of the congregations which he may have g altered under his ministry.

Manner of appointments. Extent of fields of labor.

ne may have g thered under his ministry.

Manner of appointments.

In the fields last referred to, the committee have found it necessary to commission their missionaries, without regular application from the people, and to assume their entire support, this being the only method by which ministers can be introduced into those sections of the country. The number of the missionaries who have been thus appointed is 42, a number much larger than were ever before sent out on the sole responsibility of the Society, in any single year; but sole responsibility of the Society, in any single year; but still small compared with those aided in consequence of apations from the congregations in which they were labor

Amount and expense of labor performed. The whole amount of labor of the missionaries and ages of the Society during the past year, is equal to 274 years

Auxiliary Societies and Associations.

These have increased during the past year, from 241 to State of the Treasury.

State of the Treasury.

The receipts of the Swirty during the last year as appears from the Treasure's account have been \$33,929 44

Balance on hand at the commencement of the year 8,415 95 Whole amount at the disposal of the Society dur-

ing the year
Whole amount expended during the year Balance against the Society, May, 1830

adance against the Society, May, 1530 od 11 dol to this balance the engagements of the committee, at the present time, to congregations, missionaries, and agents, amounting in all to 31,170 57

And the balance now against the Society in en-

And the balance now against the Society in engagements is

These engagements the committee are pledged to fulfil within the coming twelve months. And to the members of the Society and the Christian public generally, they look with unshaken confidence under God, to enable them to redeem this extensive pledge. In entering into those engagements, the committee have not been unmindful of their high responsibilities. They have on the one hand, therefore, maintained the strictest regard to economy, and have made no appropriation which they could withhold without doing violence to every Christian feeding, and none to a larger amount than seemed absolutely necessary to the attainment of the object in view. On the other hand, they have not dared to reject the applications of the needy in a single inof the object in view. On the other hand, they have not dured to reject the applications of the needy in a single instance, in which, after the most careful examination, it has appeared to their satisfaction that the petition of the applicant was such as the Christian public ought to grant. Their maxim has been that "what ought to be done, can be done, can

e done."

The committee are aware that the amount of their pres-The committee are aware that the amount of their present pledges, beyond the means in land to discharge them, exceeds by several thousand dollars the amount exhibited at any former amiversary. At the close of each previous year there have been reported several thousand dollars in the treasury, while the amount of engagements remaining to be fulfilled, has never exceeded \$25,600. This year, as has been stated, the treasury of the Society is overdrawn, and its engagements amount to \$31,170 57.

This increased balance against the Society, may be attituded primingle.

This increased halance against the Society, may be at-uted principally to two causes, 1: The embarrassments tri uted principally to two causes, 1: The embarrassments of the mercantile and annufactining classes of the community, which have the double effect of increasing the number of needy who apply for aid, and diminishing the ability of those who are disposed to aid them, and 2. The extraordi-

nary effort of the religious community to sustain the American Bible Society in its noble resolution to supply every family in the United States, with the word of God. Both these causes must be temporary in their effects, and the last will ultimately be the means of greatly promoting all the enterprises of benevolence; and as the Home Missionary Society is no longer regarded as an experiment, but has become established in the public confidence, the committee trust that the present embarrassments of its treasury, will be viewed by its friends only as an argument for their increased liberality.

Additional results of the operations of the last year, Subbath Schools and Bible Classes .- There were un-Subbath Schools and Ribbe Classes.—There were under the supervision of the miscionaries of this Society during the last year, 367 Subbath schools, containing, as is estimated, 19,000 scholars. These schools, in many instances, owe their existence to the labors of the Missionaries, 203 Bible Classes, containing 5,500 scholars, have also been conducted in most of the congregations under the immediate instruction of the missionaries; and in these limited circles, as well as in the Sunday schools, several revivals of relicine have had their commergence.

circles, as well as in the Sunday schools, several revivals of religion have had their commencement.

Bible Cause.— The missionaries of this Society have perhaps, without exception, engaged with zeal in the special effort of the American Bible Society; and many of them have made landable efforts to supply all the destitute within their own fields of labor, white the influence of some has been extensively felt in increasing the efficiency of State and County societies, auxiliary to the national institution.

Tract Cause .- Societies auxiliary to the American Tract ociety, have been formed at most of the stations, an instinuaries have made these little works producti-meth good, by distributing them among the people of harge.

arge.

Education Cause.—The knowledge of the moral wants Education Cause.—The knowledge of the moral wants of the South and West, communicated in the reports of the missionaries of this Society, and published in their Magazine and reports, it is presumed, has induced many pious young men to enter upon a course of preparation for the Gospel ministry, that they may enter into fields of labor so full of interest and promise.

Foreign Missions, also, the cause of the Subbuth, and that of temperance, have all been promoted by means of the missionaries of this Society. Almost every missionary who has been long enough on the field to make his first quarterly return, has had occasion to report either the formation of a Temperance Society, or an increase of its members.

Revivals of Religion.—The whole number reported as Reveals of Religion.—The whole number reported as added to the churches aided by this Society during the past year, is 1,959. Many of these have been the gradual ingatherings of the successive seals of the ministry of these whose labors have been attended with no general awakening. Others have been the fruits of the more copious outpourings of the Spirit of God. Not less than 40 of the churches aided, have been blessed with what are appropriately called revivals of religion, each of which has been attended with from 20 to 100 hopeful conversions.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Fourteenth Annual Report.

The Report suitably notices the death of the Hon, Bushrod Washington, one of the Vice-Presidents, and of Col, Ruigers, one of the Managers of the Society from the beginning-Chief Justice Marshall has been chosen to fill the place of Judge Washington, and has accepted the appointment with expressions of great regard for the interests of the Society.

expressions of great regard for the interests of the Society.

State of the Treasury.

The receipts for the past year have been \$170,067 viz.; \$60,796 in payment of books sold; \$18,441 from legacies; \$13,159 to add the general supply; \$14,966 from other sources except loans; loans \$20,800. If we deduct the receipts from loans, the income of the past year is \$149,267. The receipts from donations and legacies have been more than double that of the year preceding, and the income also from the sale of books has been considerable; but notwithstanding this augmented income, such have been the expenditures of the year that the Society is now in debt, as stated, for borrow-ed money to the amount of \$20,300. This debt has been incurred on account of the peculiar circumstances in which the Board have been placed the past year. The resolution of the last amirtersary to attempt the supply of the whole conservent that a large stock of books should be at once prepared. Money was therefore, borrowed, presuming that outstanding debts would soon be paid, and liberal contributions made, and thus the debt of the society be legiclated. Had the money the from auxiliaries been paid in, as fully as was anticipated, the Society, with the donations received, would have been free from debt or nearly so. The Board those those societies still in debt for books, will take early measures to pay for the same. The money now due from this source is \$46,924,44, about one third of the entire capital of the Institution. State of the Treasury.

The amount received from legacies, as has been stated, is The amount received from legacies, as has been stated, is F Marsh, of Eastchester, N Y., and \$7,000 from the estate of John Witington, of the cay of New York, both of the Baptist denomination. These legacies have been of essential add to the Baser', in their strattened circumstances, in carrying

often the Boors, in their stratened circumstances, in carrying a their operations.

Among the donations is one of \$1000 from the Philadelshina Bitle Society, which is not auxiliary. This society has a the course of the last three years supplied all the destitute audilies of Pennsylvania with the Bible, and instead of beautiful and the lestitute in other portions of the Union.

Books winted by the society destinated. Books printed and issued.

Books printed and issued.

The number of Bibles and Testaments printed or purchasd in the ceurse of the year is 306,000, viz. English Bibles 229 500. English Testaments 74,750. Spanish Bibles 2,000; Gospel of Luke in Seneca 750; German Testaments purhased 1,000.

Plates for a new minion Bible for general circulation, and

Plates for a new minon fame for general circulation, and iso for a new in pared liddle for Sunday Schools have recent-y been cast, so that books from them will soon be ready for reulation.
The bunks issued in the course of the year amount to

The banks issued in the course of the year amount to 233 533, being an increase of 33,461 over the issues of the proceeding year, and making an aggregate since the formation of the Secrety of L034 990 copies. Of those issued the past year, 130,53 were entire Bibles, and 23,206 entire Testaments. Of the issues of the past year, 149,52,0 were on sale, and 43,373 grotuitously distributed. Of those granutously distributed, 23,759 were entire Bibles. Most of the granutous issues have been for the supply of the Western and the newly settled parts of the Southern States. No application for books has been refused during the year, where here was evidence that they were meeded and would be faithfully distributed. As explorations have but recently been commenced in most of the destinate settlements, the applications for assistance have not been as numerous, by any means, as may be anticipated the coming year. A large stock of books has been prepared and is now reac'y for distribution wherever they may be truly needed. Such too, are now the facilities for nay be truly needed. Such too, are now the printing and building, that almost any quantity which may be required, can be prepared during the coming year, in case means are seasonably provided.

State of supply in the different States.

State of supply in the different States.

In relation to the important resolution adopted at the last anniversary, the Board though not without fear, have still strong hopes of seeing it carried into effect.

In the states of Near Jersey, Peansylvania and Maryland, the work is already accomplished. In the six Near-England States, and in the State of Near York, the supply is so far effected that a few mouths noty, and probably will cause its completion. In Virginia, twelve agents are now in the service of the State Society, about eighten counties have already been supplied, and strong expectations are emeritained that the remainder will also be supplied before the next anniversary.

In the other states and in the territories, the work is less for-In the other states and in the territories, the work is less forward, but many extressive districts have been supplied, and almost every where much preparatory labour has been purformed, and the Board thout that the work of supplying all the destitute families in the United States with the Bible within two years from May last, is still practicable, if the friends of the institution will all co-operate. With prompt and energetic effort on the part of all, the means can be raised, and the books can be printed and distributed. And the Board wish it to be distinctly understood, that without great effort both on the part of the old States and the new, the work cannot be done. If many of those societies which have purchased books on credit, do not pay for them within a few months, the work cannot be done. If those societies which have pledged donations, do not in some good measure at least redeem their pledges, the work cannot be done. If those contiers which have pledged donations, do not in some good measure at least redeem their pledges, the work cannot be done. The great diager as to the faither in this enterprise is from "the thief of time," precastination. Conquer this enemy and the work is done—every family has its Bible by May, 1831.

## HAMPSHIRE SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

This Union held its annual meeting in Northaupton, Ms. April 29th. The Hon. Lewis Strong was elected President, Mr. D. S. Whitney, Sec., Dea. E. S. Pleips, Treas.—The "Union Questions" was recommended as a lesson book for the season. The Standing Committee were equested to prepare a series of lessons from the Scor the small children and have a list of them prin distribution. A committee were appointed to procure a de-pository of Books suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, & pository of Books suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, & authorized to adopt such measures as they may think proper for that purpose. It was voted, that each Parish in the county be advised to adopt a vigorous course of visitation within their limits, by visiters appointed for that purpose, to induce a more full attendance on Sabbath School instruction, and that each teacher visit the pupils of their respective classes and the families with which they are connected. The Directors were requested to prepare for a public meeting of the friends of Sabbath Schools to be held at the time and place of the next annual meeting.—Hump, Gaz, abr.

#### BOSTON R

WEDNESDAY

THE ANNIVERSA

The following account of the mual meetings, is abridged from cept those portions for which of

We omit the resolution for a

AM. SEAMEN'S FR The second annual meeting the Middle Dutch Church,

in the Middle Dutch Church, chair. Rev. Dr. Edwards, la report of the Executive Commit J. Leavitt, General Agent of the Addresses were made by Re Preacher in Philadelphia; Rev nid Rev. Dr. Cox. Motions by Rev. Dr. Mathews, Rufut Dr. Skinner. A collection S70 75; and the benediction Murray. The largeness of the general statement of the property of the property of the property of the property of the world. Resolved: That the reform of deep importance to the intersection.

Resolved: That the reform of deep importance to the inters & that as the Betel Institution most salutary influence in this rehe is hereby solicited to give the eration, and to render such afficient.—That the influence with foreign countries, renders it of Christ an indispensable mof the world, and gives a peculsion recently commenced by the ion recently commence GENERAL UNION FOR

The 2d anniversary was held 11, at 10 o'clock, in the Middl Steams, of New York, pres Troy, prayed. Lewis Tappan

report.

Addresses were made by R
odist Church; Rev. W. Wi
Dr. Rier, of Va.; and T. Brac
phia.—Motions were also mad
Brodhead, Cox of N. York,
Ms. with Rev. Mr. Sommers, e
Resolved: That we regard
divine institution of universe. divine institution of univers binding upon governments as we upon its sanctification depend, and religious privileges.—That our national sins, exposing and endangering our most value stitutions; and that upon miniment denominations devolves the ing the Sabbath from profunal law of this land, requiring the Pabbath and its violation by a bondly upon the friends of civil ble themselves before God, and seek the aid of the Holy Spirit izens to the religion of their wrath of the Alunghty may be continue to enjoy its inestinable wrath of the Alonghty may be continue to enjoy its unestimable mestly recommend the formatic the United States; the diffusion Sabbath; the collection of fur agents; the union of Christians this common cause; and the act of the friends of the Sabbath in every part of the country. Society, being conscientiously of country, and as Christians, to state, and all laws for the obser the Sabbath, will continue to fearly by the influence of personal he arguments drawn from the oisting laws of our country; by a hearts of men, and fervent supp Sabbath.—That we learn with now making in Great Britain of the Christian Sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the cause throughout the civilized special supplies the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the cause throughout the civilized special supplies the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the cause throughout the civilized special supplies the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the cause throughout the civilized special supplies the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the cause throughout the civilized special supplies the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the cause throughout the civilized special supplies the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the cause throughout the civilized special supplies the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the sabbath; and to every exertion to extend the sabbath and the sabbath a

NEW-YORK AND N. YO DAY SCHOOL

A most interesting annivers
Tuesday, at Castle Garden. A Tuesday, at Castle Garden. As arrangements, the children of the Society assembled at their respective Park. There they formed it proceeded to the Battery, with a tet hanners displayed, under the eats and teachers. Both the are fort were chiefly appropriated with the spectators, filled every appearance and conduct of the chetter pleased with. The Bellet there, with a banner, bearing—preached." The boys were drewhite pantaloons, and behaved w

The ceremonies were opened Mr. Phelps, of Haverhill, Mass, address was made by the Revanother hymn was sing by the color alternately.—Unfortunatel cold, and there was a slight she

cold, and there was a slight Cold, and there was a signt surreiting.

In the evening the City Union Southern Union (embracing 12 Middle Dutch Clib. The clear v Esq. Pres. of the S. Union. formed D. Church, prayed. The by H. Holden, Esq. and A. P. F. Segretariet.

Secretaries.

Addresses were made by Church; Rev. C. G. Sommers Rev. T. Strong, of the Ref. D. W. Porter, Cor. Sec. of the Am. Mr. Strong spoke of the formation and Union, and related many interwith the labors of its agent.

Resolved: That this meet Resolved: That this meeting pleasure, the formation of the Union; that they gratefully ack in succeeding their operations in and cordially recommend them to Christian community. NEW-YORK CITY TEMP

NEW-YORK CITY TEMP
The Second Anniversary of
Tuesday evening, at the Murray
withstanding the inclement state of
was crowded by one of the most
of citizens we have ever witnesse
port, founded on answers to exter
all classes, was read by the Rev.
facts, both painful and gratifying,
etics have been more successful unit
stated, are the following:

By a statement of the Collecto
tity of distribled spirits imported it
buts; in 1828, 2,925,705; in 16
229,937 galls, less than in the pri
less than the average of the two
The exports of foreign tiquors
534 galls, in 1828, 186,894; in
for this market in 1827, 1,930,29

The exports of oreign inquors 534 galls.; in 1828, 186, 891; is for this market in 1827, 1,930,20 811; and in 1829, only 1,267,09 811; and in 1829, only 1,267,09 preceding year of 1,471,718 gallo of the two preceding years, 1,0.6 From this it appears, says the iton in the quantity of foreign life. New-York market for domestic 471,718 gallons, worth about as falling off of more than 53 per ce has been 2,000,000 of gallons, 8250,000; making a gaving to \$1,500,000.

After the Report had been read President of the Dutchess County interesting and able address,

interesting and able address, profound attention. He was foll Daggett, of Connecticut, late Sea a forcible manner, described the try had labored for a number of closed by an address from the Rev

AMERICAN TRACT The fifth annual meeting was be on Wednesday May 12, at 10 A.

able resolution to supply every with the word of God. Both rary in their effects, and the last ins of greatly promoting all the ; and as the Home Missionary rded as an experiment, but has public confidence, the committee barrassments of its treasury, will only as an argument for their in-

the operations of the last year, Bible Classes.—There were un-e missionaries of this Society duthe labors of the Missioning 5,500 scholars, have

aged with zeal in the special Society; and many of them supply all the destitute withwhite the influence of son in increasing the efficiency auxiliary to the national inst

auxiliary to the American Tract

knowledge of the moral wants nunicated in the reports of the and published in their Maga-ned, has induced many pious course of preparation for the ry enter into fields of labor so

all been promoted by means of ciety. Almost every missionary on the field to make his first

d with no general awaker its of the more copious outssed with what are appropri-1; each of which has been at

### BLE SOCIETY.

inual Report. Hon, Bushrod Presidents, and of Col, Ruigers, Society from the beginning—eu chosen to fill the place of recepted the appointment with a the interests of the Society.

Cressary.

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old; S18,444 from legacies;

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st year is S149,267. The

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letable; but notwithstanding

te been the expenditures of

in debt, as stated, for borrow
600. This debt has been in
firefunstances in which the of this delt has been in-circumstances in which the t year. The resolution of supply of the whole coun-two years, made it neces-bould be at once prepared, presuming that outstanding theral, contributions made, a liquidated. Had the mo-dium, as fully as was anticine liquidated. Had the pro-nid in, as fully as was antici-ations received, would have 'I be Board hope that those will take early measures to now due from this source is entire capital of the lust

and \$7,000 from the estate of John and \$7,000 from the estate of New York, both of the

auxiliary. This society has ears supplied all the destitute the Pible, and instead of belabours, is now led to aid the Union.

restaments printed or purchas-308,000, viz. English Bibles 74,750, Stanish Bibles 2,000; 50, German Testaments pur-

rse of the year amount to 1.461 over the issues of the ggregate since the formation es. Of those issued the past s, and 93.206 entire Testatyear, 195.2.0 were on sale, of those granutously are now the facilities for my quantity which may be the coming year, in case

the different States.

resolution adopted at the last the not without fear, have still ed into effect.

y. Pennsylvania and Maryland, hed. In the six New-England lew York, the stipply is so far ty, and probably will cause its

agents are now in the tern counties have alo ectations are entertained that plied before the next anniver-

erritories, the work is less forticls Lave been supplied, and
aratory labour has been perhat the work of supplying all
ed States with the Bible withstill practicable, if the friends
rate. With prompt and enerhe means can be raised, and
distributed. And the Board
stood, that without great effort
es and the new, the work causocieties which have purchasthem within a few months,
those societies which have
are good measure at least recannot be done. If those
uplied, do not enter on the supbe done. The great danger ries, the work is less fore done. The great danger is from "the thief of time," nemy and the work is done— ay, 1831.

H SCHOOL UNION.

meeting in Northaupton, Lewis Strong was elected Sec., Dea. E. S. Phelps, e Standing Committee were lessons from the Scriptures a a list of them printed for s as they may think proped, that each Parish in the rous course of visitation minted for that purpose, a Sabbath School instructe pupils of their respec-which they are connected. repare for a public meet-eds to be held at the time ng.-Hamp. Gaz. ubr

## BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1830.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS AT NEW YORK.

The following account of the exercises at the different annual meetings, is abridged from the N. Y. Observer, except those portions for which other credit is given.

The editor of that paper says, "the reports afford abundant evidence, that the great work of Christian benvolence is moving rapidly onward. Perhaps, in no single year has there been a more decided advance, than in that which has just closed." We omit the resolution for accepting and printing the re

AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Middle Dutch Church, H. Maxwell, Esq. in the chair. Rev. Dr. Edwards, late of Boston, prayed. The report of the Executive Committee was read by the Rev. J. Leavitt, General Agent of the Society.

Addresses were made by Rev. A. H. Dashiell, Seamen's Preacher in Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, of Catskill; and Rev. Dr. Cox. Motions were also made or seconded by Rev. Dr. Mathews, Rufus Davenport, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Skinner. A collection was taken up, amounting to \$70.75; and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr M'Mucray. The largeness of the audience, the ability and zeal of the speakers, the encouraging facts stated in the report, give the assurance that the Seamen's Friend Society now ranks conspicuous among the national institutions whose anniversaries grace our city, and honor cur land, and bless the world.

Resembled. The the reference of seamen is an ediced.

bless the world.

Resolved: That the reformation of seamen is an object Resolved: That the reformation of seamen is an object of deep importance to the interests of the commercial world: & that as the Betel Institutions are calculated to exert a most solutary influence in this respect, every merchant be, and he is hereby solicited to give the subject his serious consideration, and to render such aid as may be deemed most efficient.—That the influence which seamen exert especially in facign countries, renders their conversion to the service of Carist an indispensable means to the final conversion of the world, and gives a peculiar importance to the sea mission recently commenced by the American Seamen's Friend Society. GENERAL UNION FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF

THE SABBATH.

The 2d anniversary was held on Tuesday morning, May 11, at 10 o'clock, in the Middle Dutch Church. Dr. John Stearns, of New York, presided. Rev. M. Tucker, of Troy, prayed. Lewis Tappan, Esq. of N. York, read the

Troy, prayed. Lewis Tappan, Esq. of N. York, read the report.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the Methodist Church; Rev. W. Wiener, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Rice, of Va.; and T. Bradford, Jr. Esq. of Philadelphia.—Motions were also made or seconded by Rev. Drs. Brothead, Cox of N. York, and Codman of Dorchester, Ms. with Rev. Mr. Sommers, of the Baptist denomination.

Resolved: That we regard the Christian Sabbath as a divine institution of universal and perpetual obligation, inding upon governments as well as individuals; and that upon its sanctification depend, under God, our social, civil and religious privileges.—That Sabbath-breaking is one of our national sins, exposing as to the Divine displeasure, and endangering our most valuable political and religious institutions; and that upon ministers and churches of different denominations devolves the solemn obligation of rescuing the Sabbath from profunction and oblivion.—That the law of this land, requiring the profunction of the Christian Sabbath and its violation by so many of the people, calls be the man the feiner of civil and religious liberate. Sabbath and its violation by so many of the people, calls boully upon the frients of civil and religious liberty to humble themselves before God, and by prayer and supplication, sock the aid of the Holy Spirit to turn the hearts of our citizens to the religion of their fathers; that the deserved wrath of the Alonghty may be averted, and our country continue to enjoy its inestinable privileges.—That we carnestly recommend the formation of anxiliaries throughout the United States; the diffusion of appeals on behalf of the Sabbath; the collection of funds for the employment of agents; the union of Christians of every denomination in this common cause; and the active and persevering labors of the friends of the Sabbath in promoting its observance in every part of the country.—That the members of this Society, being conscientiously opposed, as citizens of a free country, and as Christians, to any union of church and state, and all laws for the observance or the desertation of the Sabbath, will continue to recommend its sanctification only by the influence of personal example, of moral suscion; by arguments drawn from the oracles of God, from the existing laws of our country; by appeals to the consciences & hearts of men, and fervent supplications to the Lord of the Sabbath.—That we learn with high satisfaction the efforts now making in Great Britain to promote the observance of the Christian Sabbath; and we wish abundant success to cvery exertion to extend the influence of the Sabbath cause throughout the civilized world.

NEW-YORK AND N. YORK SOUTHERN SUNabbath and its violation by so many of the people, calls andly upon the friends of civil and religious liberty to hum-

#### NEW-YORK AND N. YORK SOUTHERN SUN-DAY SCHOOL UNIONS.

most interesting anniversary meeting was held on day, at Castle Garden. According to the published arrangements, the children of the schools connected with the Society assembled at their respective rooms, and thence to the Park. There they formed in order, four abreast, and proceeded to the Battery, with their various and appropriate banners displayed, under the care of their superintendents and teachers. Both the arena and the galleries of the fort were chiefly appropriated to the children; and they, with the spectators, filled every part to overflowing. The appearance and conduct of the children we have never been better pleased with. The Bellevue Sunday School were there, with a banner, bearing—"To the poor the Gospel is preached." The boys were dressed in blue jackets and white pantaloons, and behaved with great decorum.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Fleelps, of Haverhill, Mass.; and after a hyun, a brief address was made by the Rev. Mr. Rice, after which, another hyun was sung by the congregation and the children alternately... Unfortunately the weather was rather cold, and there was a slight shower as the assembly were its, the children of the schools connected with the

cold, and there was a slight shower as the assembly we retiring. [N. Y. Dai. Adv

retiring. [N. Y. Dai. Adv. In the evening the City Union, together with the N. Y. Southern Union (tembracing 12 counties) assembled in the Middle Dutch Clib. The chair was taken by G. Beckman, Esq. Pres. of the S. Union. Rev. Dr. Knox, of the Reformed D. Church, prayed. The annual reports were read by H. Holden, Esq. and A. P. Halsey, the Corresponding

Secretaries.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cox, of the Pres.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cox, of the Pres.

Church; Rev. C. G. Sommers, of the Baptist Church; Rev. T. Strong, of the Ref. D. Cah, and Mr. Frederick W. Porter, Cor. Sec. of the Am. S. S. Union. The Rev. Mr. Strong spoke of the formation and success of the Southern Union, and related many interesting facts in connection with the labors of its agent.

Resolved: That this meeting bails with no ordinary pleasure, the formation of the Southern Sunday School Union; that they gratefully acknowledge the favor of God in succeeding their operations in the Sunday School cause, and cortially recommend them to the laboral patronage of the Christian community.

Christian community.

NEW-YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Second Anniversary of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Murray-street Church, and, not-withstanding the inclement state of the weather, the Church was crowded by one of the most respectable assemblages of citizens we have ever witnessed. A most interesting report, founded on answers to extensive inquiries addressed to all classes, was read by the Rev. Mr. Leavitt; a detail of facts, both painful and gratifying, was recited. Few Societies have been more successful than this. Among the facts stated, are the following:

By a statement of the Collector, it appears that the quantity of distilled spirits inported in 1827, was 2,056,739 gal-

try of distilled spirits inported in 1827, was 2,056,739 gal-lars; in 1828, 2,925,705; in 1829, 1,690,368: being 1,-229,937 galls, less than in the preceding year, and 795,354 less than the average of the two preceding years. The exports of foreign liquors in 1827, amounted to 126,-

The exports of foreign figures in 1827, amounted to 126,-534 galls.; in 1828, 186,894; in 1829, 428,775; leaving for the market in 1827, 1,930,205 galls.; in 1828, 2,738,-811; and in 1829, only 1,267,093,—a diminution from the preceding year of 1,471,718 gallons, and from the average of the two preceding years, 1,066,415.

From this it appears, says the Bernott, that the diminution

of the two preceding years, 1,006,445.

From this it appears, says the Report, that the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the
New-York market for domestic consumption, has been 1,
471,718 gallons, worth about as many dollars, and being a
falling off of more than 53 per cent; of domestic spirits it
has been 2,000,000 of gallons, worth at first cost about
\$250,000; making a saving to the country of more than
\$1,500,000.

,500,000. After the Report had been read, Dr. Hosack, of this city, After the Report had been read, Dr. Hosack, of this city, President of the Dutchess County Society delivered a most interesting and able address, which was listened to with profound attention. He was followed by the Hon. Judge Daggett, of Connecticut, late Senator in Congress, who, in a forcible manner, described the evil under which the country had labored for a number of years. The meeting was closed by an address from the Rev. Dr. Fisk.—Dai. Adv.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting was held in the M. Dutch Chh. on Wednesday May 12, at 10 A. M. The President of the

Society, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. took the chair, supported by Col. Richard Varick, and Hon. Stephen Var Rensselaer. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, Ms. The President delivered an appropriate introductory address. The Treasurer, Mr. Mores Allen, then read the report of the committee, who audited his accounts; and the ammair report was read by Mr. Wm. A. Hallock, the Cor. Secretery.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. M. Stillwell, Methodist; Rev. J. Todd, Congregationalist, Groton, Ms., Rev. J. Revnolds, Episcopalian, Harrisburg, Pa; Rev. J. Waterbury, Congregationalist, Portsmouth, N. H.; Rev. J. Waterbury, Congregationalist, Portsmouth, N. H.; Rev. J. Waterbury, Congregationalist, Motions were made or seconted by the Rev. M. Hallock, Congregationist, of

Ms., Rev. J. Revnolds, Episcopalian, Harrisburg, Pa.; Rev. J. Waterbury, Congregationalist, Portsmouth, N. H.; Rev. J. Waterbury, Congregationalist, Portsmouth, N. H.; Rev. J. M'Aboy, Baptist; T. Bradford, Jr. Esq. and Rev. Dr. M'Auley, Presbyterians, Philadelphia.—Motions were made or seconded by the Rev. M. Halbock, Congregationalist, of Plainfield, Ms.; Rev. Dr. Livingston, Ref. D. Church Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Spring, Pres. N. York; Rev. Dr. Cayler, Ref. D. Church, Pouglikeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. W. Hague, Baptist, Utica, N. Y.; Rev. E. Slack, President of the Cincinnati Branch Tract Soc.; Rev. Prof. J. C. Rostan, Baptist, recently from France; Dr. John Stearns, of N. York; and Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Lenox, Ms. The facts communicated by Rev. Mr. M'Aboy, from the valley of the Mississippi, as having occurred under his own eye, and in connexion with his own labors, were highly encouraging; the whole exercises breathed a spirit of piety and Christian love, and were calculated to animate every friend of the Society to redoubled efforts in behalf of this important branch of Christian benevolence.

Resolved: That we render praise and thanksgiving to God, for the co-operation of Christians throughout our country in this glorious cause, and for the success with which the Holy Spirit has been pleased to crown their labors; and that we humbly implore his future guidance and henediction.—That this meeting rejoice in the systematic and successful efforts which have been made in this city, and in various parts of the land during the past year, to supply statedly with Tracts every family willing to receive them; and in the aid which such efforts have incidentally afforded to other philanthropic and benevolent institutions; and that it is desirable this plan of monthly distribution should be persevered in, with humble dependence on God for its success.—That this meeting highly approve of that feature of this Society's constitution, which unites in its labors of hove so many different exangelical denominations; and that we rejoic

nome and abroad.
The constitution was so amended, that "any Tinct Society, annually contributing a donation from its finds to the treasury of this Society, may be considered an auxiliary."

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
The fourth annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening in Murray et. Church. Prayer was offered by the Rev.
Dr. Fisk, of Goshen, N. Y.; Mr. Knowles Taylor read the
Treasurer's report; and the report of the Executive Committee was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Ab-

mittee was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Absalom Peters.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Mesrs. Ross, of Teonessee; B. H. Rice, of N. York; W. Wisner, of Thanca; R. S. Storrs, of Braintnee, Ms. Sec., of the Mass. Mis. Soc.; the Rev. Drs. Rice, of Virginia, Skinner and M'Auley, of Philadelphia.—A motion was also seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Poughkeepaie. The feeling was powerfully impressed, and deeply pervaded the crowded assembly, that the plan of this Society was adapted to the wants of our growing population; and that it must be prosecuted with greatly increased vigor, if we woulk preserve and perpetuate the civil and religious blessings which are our rich inheritance.

h inheritance.

Resolved: That the multiplication of the Society's mis Resolved: That the multiplication of the Society's missionaries, and the blessings which have atended their labors, demand fervent gratitude to God from every friend to the best interests of man.—That this society regard the present exhausted state of its treasury as the best evidence that the Executive Committee have well appreciated the wants of the five hundred congregations which they have nided, and furnish a ground of appeal to the Christian public which ought to enlist the more fervent prayers and the more liberal contributions of all who desire to see the salvation of our country hastened in its time.—That the light which the publications and reports of this Society have shed on the spiritual condition of our frontier States and Territories, furnishes increasing evidence of the adaptedness of its plan to the wants of our common country.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fourteenth anniversary was held on Thursday, at 10 A. M., in the Middle Dutch Church. The meeting was opened with reading the last chapter of Revelation; after which C.i. Varick, the President, delivered an address.—The report of the committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts, was read by John Adams, Esq. Treasurer. The Rev. John C. Brigham, Secretary for domestic correspondence, read an abstract of the fourtrenth annual report. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Utica; W. T. Dwight, Esq. of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Philips, of New York; Rev. Prof. Goodrich, of New Haven; Rev. Mr. Tyng, of Philadelphia R. Wilkinson, Esq. of Poughkeepsie; Rev. Mr. Come, of New York; and Rev. Dr. M'Auley of Philadelphia.—We have never been more gratified than with the performances on this occasion. Though the meeting was protracted to a late hour, the interest of the audience was sustained to the last, and was at times intense. A very encouraging statement was given by the Rev.

the audience was sustained to the last, and was at times intense. A very encouraging statement was given by the Rev.

Dr. M'Auley, of the progress which has already been made
in carrying into effect the noble purpose of the Society to
supply every destitute family in our country with a Bible;
and the strongest confidence imparted, that with the blessing of God on the further efforts of the Society, this purpose
would be fully accomplished before the next anniversary.

Resolved: That whilst the Society offer their sincere
thanks to God, for the smiles of his Providence, which they
have experienced during the past year, in the prosecution of
their labors for multiplying and distributing the X-criptures,
they are constrained to unge upon the friends of the institution, the necessity of providing more effectually for the
completion of the great object, undertaken at the last anniversary, of furnishing every destitute family in the United versary, of furnishing every destitute family in the United States with a copy of the Bible.—That whilst the Society are zealously engaged in supplying the wants of the inhabit ants of their own country, they esteem it a distinguished honor and privilege, to be permitted to co-operate with kin honor and privilege, to be permitted to co-operate with kin-dred institutions in this and in other countries, in procuring the Holy Scriptures to be translated into every language, and distributed in every region of the habitable globe.— That the Society, being deeply impressed with the impor-tance of the objects which they have in view, and the short-ness of the time in which, in the ordinary course of Provid-dence, they will be permitted to labor for their accomplish-ment, solemnly pledge themselves to make further efforts for carrying into effect the great ends of their association. itted to co-operate with kin-

## AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The second anniversary of the American Peace Society was celebrated in the Baptist Church in Nassau-st., on Thursday afternoon, May 18th. Rev. Dr. Codman, of Massachusetts, presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. As Mead, of Maine. The second annual report was read by the Secretary, Win. Ladd, Esq. Motions were presented or seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Aboy, of Ohio; Mr. Goodell, of Boston; Rev. E. W. Baltwin, of N. York; Rev. Mr. Carroll, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Meaol; and the Secretary.

Resolved: That the magnitude of the work to be performed by Peace Societies, the importance of it to the world, and the comparatively small numbers engaged in it, call for much devotedness and activity among its friends: and that the certainty of success from the promises of God, affords ample encouragment for our utmost efforts.—That we will persevere in our efforts to disseminate information respecting the evils of war, and the duty of Christians in relation to it, until death shall close our career, or the millennial glory shall remove all doubts, and occasion for exertion.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The fourteenth anniversory of the Am. Education Society was celebrated in the Brick Church, on Thursday evening, May, 13th. Hon. Samuel Hubbard, of Boston, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Benj. H. Rice, of N. York. The annual report was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Cornelins. Appropriate resolutions were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen: viz. Rev. Charles B. Storrs, Professor in the Western Reserve College in Ohio; Rev. Mark Tucker, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Ithaca, and Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia; who severally addressed the meeting.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

The N. Y. Evangelist informs, that at a meeting on Toesday of the General Sabbath Union, a day of prayer was agreed on. Accordingly, Thursday was observed; services being held in the Brick Church from 6 to 9 A. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M. The attendance was not large, but the meetings were selected.

Rev. J. Crosby, of Charlestown, has been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Pierce, of N. Hampshire, to preach the election sermon in June.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Providence Microcosm contains a letter to the Edi-tor, from an influential member of the Executive Committee of this Society, which shows that an alteration of their constitution is contemplated agreeably to a suggestion which we ventured some weeks ago, and which will remove the only material objection to the society which was adduced in the Legislature.

the Legislature.

The writer says, under date of Boston, May 8: "The Committee have called a meeting of the Society, to be held in this city, on the week of the general election, this month, to determine on a proposed alteration in the Constitution, so as to admit any person who pays five dollars annually, or thirty dollars at one time, and subscribes a pledge of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, to become a member. There appears to be but one opinion about the expediency of such an alteration; for, dischaiming as we do, all sectarian views, and having no secrets, it is highly desirable to unite all the friends of temperance, and carry forward the cause, when the public are ready to co-operate. We hope, therefore, after giving this evidence of our sincerity, that no discordant feelings will sever the true friends of temperance in our land."

EDUCATION REPORTER.

The plan of this proposed publication has been extensive-y approved by practical gentlemen and the conductors of public journals. There is a very fair prospect of our being able to proceed with it as we have proposed, and we hope to announce the name of an Editor next week. Some Editors who have proposed an exchange, seem not to have observed that the second number was not to appear till June We trust we may hereafter reciprocate, at least we shall gratefully remember, the favors we have received.

AFFLICTIVE PROVIDENCE. AFFLICTIVE PROVIDENCE.

The body of the Rev. Stiles Hawley, whose disappearance in Illinois, is stated on our first page, has been found in the waters of the Kaskaskia, about 70 miles above Vandalia. The discovery was made by a party raised for the purpose by the Rev. Mr. Ballwir, of Vandalia, who committed the remains of his friendto the grave on the banks of the river, aided by a few sympathizing strangers. It was ascertained that he was drowned on the 18th of January, and the body was found on the 5th of April.

EARLY ATTENDANCE.

We would respectfully suggest to evangelical ministers and others, whether the Massachusetts Bible Society does not require their more particular attention. The failure may be partly owing to the fact, that the meeting occurs so early in the week; and so early an arrival in the city may e inconvenient. But where we can and do unite with other denominations in a public charity, it seems desirable that we should bear our full proportion of the labor. We would also invite attention to the contribution after the Convention ermon, as a very important branch of Christian bounty.

A Register for receiving the names of Clergymen visit-ing the city during the Anniversaries, will be kept at the Bookstore of Messrs. Petrice & Williams, 9, Combill.

## FLECTION WEEK .- Religious Anniversaries.

MONDAY.

Massachusetts Bible Society: Meeting for business, at the Old South Chapel, Spring lane, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Report, Addresses and Collection, at the Old South Church, at 4, P. M.

Church, at 4, P. M.

American Tract Society: Meeting for business at
Cowper Committee Room, No. 9, Cornhill, 6, P. M. [See
Weilnesday.]

TUESDAY.

Massachusetts Missionary Society: Executive Committee, in Park Street Lower Vestry, S. A. M.—Meeting of Trustees, same place, 9, A. M.—Society for business, same place, at 10, A. M.—Report and Addresses, in Park Street Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

Massachusetts Sabbath School Union: Meeting for Massachuselts Sabbath School Union: Meeting for business in Park Street Vestry, II, A. M. [See Thursday.]
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Meeting of Directors, 10, A. M.—Meeting for business, at the Huntington Committee Room, 3, P. M. [See Wednesday.]
Pastoral Association: Section by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, at Park Street Church, 4, P. M.; meeting for business, immediately after.

## WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

Prayer Meeting: in Park Street Church, 5, A. M.

Prison Discipline Society: Meeting for business in the

Upper Vestry of Park Street Church, at half past 8, A. M.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Sermon, half past 9, A. M. in Park Street Church, by the Rev.

WILLIAM COGSWELL. Collection.

Election Sermon: at Old South Church, 12 M. by Rev.

Dr. CHANNISO, of Boston.

Doctrinal Tract and Book Society: Meeting for Busi-ess, Cowper Committee Room, No. 9, Cornhill, 12, M. Convention of Congregational Ministers: Meeting for pusiness, at the New Court House, 5, P.M. [See Thursday.]

American Tract Society: Report and Addresses at Park Street Church half past 7, P. M. Collection. THURSDAY.

Prayer Meeting: in Park Street Church, 5, A. M. Prison Discipline Society: Report and Addresses in Park Street Church, at 8, A. M. Collection. Convention Sermon: in Brattle Street Church, by Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, 11, A. M.

Mussachusetts Sabhath School Union: Report and Addresses, at the Baptist Church in Federal Street, half ast 3, P. M. Collection.

past 6, F. M. Collection.

Society for Propagating the Gospel: Meeting for business, in the Hall of Massachusetts Bank, 4, P. M.

Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of Boston and Vicinity: Report and Addresses, in Park Street Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

## NOTICES,

MASSACHUSETT'S BIBLE SOCIETY. THE Annual Meeting of the Mass. Bible Society will
be holden in the Lecture Room of the Old South Church,
Boston, on Monday of Election week, May 24, at 3 o'
block, P. M. for the transaction of business.

The Report of the Executive Committe will be read,
and Addresses will be made by gentlemen of the several
thenominations united in the Society, at 4 o'clock, in the

and Addresses will be made by gentlemen of the several henominations united in the Society, at 4 o'clock, in the lifeting House of said Church. By order of the Trustees, May 19. C. P. GROSVENOR, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

## CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of Congregational Ministers will be holden in the New Court House in this city, on Wed-nesday the 26th inst. at 5, P. M. And on Thursday at 11, A. M. a discourse will be de-

livered before them in Brattle-street Church by the Rev. President HUMPHREY, & a contribation made for the relief the indigent widows and orphans of Congregational Ministers.

JOHN CODMAN, Scribe of Convention.

THE LADIES' FAIR

Will be held on Tuesday the 25th inst, at Quincy Hall, over the New Market house. The Hall will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M. It is requested, that the articles designed for the Fair, should be sent to the house of one of the committee, or to one of the places of deposit named in the Circular of March, by Thursday the 20th inst. The Hall will be open for exhibition on Monday the 24th, from 12 o'clock, A. M. till 7 P. M. Tickets to be obtained at the door.

## SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Bolivar.—Paez, by proclamation, has declared Bolivar noutlaw, and has offered two thousand dollars for his head. an outlaw, and has offered two thousand dollars for his head.

Latest from Mexico.—The N. Orleans Bes of April 26th, contains Mexican dates to the 31st of March, which represent the country as in a deplorable condition:—I tappears that the conduct of Bustamente and his partizans, instead of re-establishing good order, has excited a greater misunderstanding among all classes of that unfortunate republic. Arrests are made daily, and the most frightful scenes have taken place in San Luis and Queretaro. The Deputy Zerreero, one of the bold and zealous defenders of the liberty of his country, has been shot. Colonel Francisco Fernandez brother of Gen. Victoria, is imprisoned. The country is a prey to civil war.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

Little work has been finished in this angust body, which is worthy of insertion to the exclusion of the proceedings of benevolent societies. Judge Peck has appeared before the Senate, to answer to articles of impeachment; and is directed to file his plea on or before the 25th inst. In the House, a proposal to repeal the tariff of 1828 has been rejected, by a vote of 68 to 120. In the Senate, the appointment of Amos Kendall by President Jackson as fourth Au-

ditor of the Treasury, has been confirmed by the easting vote of the V. President. The nomination of M. N. Nosh, as Surveyor of N. York, has been rejected by a vote of 23 to 25. The Indian bill has been called up, with a prospect of

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Senatorial Vacancies.—There will be five vacancies in
the Senate, two in Plymosth district, and one in each of
the districts of Barnstable, Hampshire and Franklin.

Senators.—The Rev. Mr. Thacher, Anti-Masonic candidate in Norfolk, is elected by a majority of 75.

Naval.—The U. S. ship Erie, Capt. Conner, was at St.
Barts on the 14th April, to sail that afternoon—officers and
crew all well.

Independence, &c .-- The Hon. Alexander H. Everett the city oration on the 4th of July. The City Council have granted a sum not exceeding \$50, to provide a band of mission on the afternoons and evenings of the General Election & the Fourth of July. Spirits are forbidden.

Georgetown College, Ky.—The Rev. Irah Chase, Pro-asor at Newton Institution, has been appointed President resor at Newton Institution, has been appointed President of Georgetown College. The Rev. Silas M. Niel, of Frankfort, Ky. is now on his way to the East, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary philosophical apparatus.—Ch. Sec.

The catalogue of the Berkshire Gymnasium at Pittsfield, under the superintendence of Professor Dewey, for March 1830, contains the names of 97 students. The number of instructers is six. It is said to be an institution of first rate excellence.

rate excenence.

Roman Catholic Churches are erecting at Harper's Ferry, Va. and Manayunk, Penn.

Another Steumboat accident.—A Nashville, Tenn. paper of April 27th says, On Friday last, as the steamboat Tally-Ho, Turner, unaster, was proceeding down the Cumberland, near Dover, one of her boilers bursted, killing a sailor and a nearo, and so terribb burning the engineer. sailor and a negro, and so terribly burning the engineer Mr. Sturdevant, that he died in a few hours after.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, May 12, by Rev. Dr. Beecher, Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, of Newport, R. I. to Miss Katharine Edes, of this city; Mr. Levi Bigelow, to Miss Henrietta Chessley; Sannel F. Haven, Esq. of Dodham, to Miss Lydia G. Sears, of Boston; Mr. James Morrill Allen, to Miss Mary Derby, daughter of Mr. J. D. Robbins; Mr. Thomas Hill, to Miss Sally Lothrop; Mr. Charles C. Barry, to Miss Caroline Matida Mansfield; Mr. Joseph Devolt, to Mrs. Nancy Roberts; Mr. Edward B. Robbins, to Miss Mahitable B. Towle.

In Medford, on Tuesday, by Rev. Mr. Warner, Mr. Geo. W. Bird, of Boston, to Miss Adaline Jaquith.—In Brookline, Rev. David H. Barlow, of Lvnn, to Miss Almira C. Penniman.—In Quincy, Mr. Orin Fry, to Miss Eliza Rand.—In Salem, Mr. John Felt, to Miss Mary Ann Daland; Mr. Daniel Marston, to Miss Hannah Frye.—In Concord, Mr. Jonathan P. Hayward, of Boston, to Miss Sarah R. Rice.—In Fitchburg, Mr. Jacob Huskell, Jr. merchant of Lowell, to Miss Mary F. Snow.—Is Portland, Mr. James Harris, of Boston, to Miss Lucy Ann Kelleran. Harris, of Boston, to Miss Lucy Ann Kelleran

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sabbath morning, May 16, Lorenzo D. son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Jerusha F. Britton, aged 10 months, Miss Susan T. Vone, 21; Ann Higgins, 33; Stephen Russell, 64; Silas Ramsdell, 75; Joanna Bezia, 37; Mary Grossman, 76; Mr. Joseph L. Sargent, 27; Mr. Win Jennings, 70; on 5th inst. Samuel Pitkin, son of James F. & Sarah P. Baldwin, 7 v. 4 mo.; Calvin S. Dauforth, 4 yrs. In Lincolo, Mrs. Miriam Hancock, widow of the late Mr. Ebenezer Honoper, 37.—In Salem, Mrs. Judath Wallis, 77.—In Newburypert, James Prince, Esq. 70.—In New Bedford, Mrs. Grace B. Taber, wife of Mr. John T. 33.—In Middleborough, Albaer Clurk, Esq. 66. His death was occasioned by a kick from a horse.—In Amesbury, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Jacob B. Currier, Jr. 44.—In Cohasset, Capt. Naaman Nichols, 69.—In Sandwich, Mr. Geo. F. Kern, 60.

In Foxborough, Mr. Ebenezer Copeland, formerly of Bridgewater, 84—the last of five brothers, whose average age was 84.

In Keene, N. H. Mr. Ezekiel Trask, 25.—In Augusta, Me. Mr. Ezekiel Page, 84; Mr. Stephen Crusby, a revolutioner of the construction of the construction

age was 84.

In Keene, N. H. Mr. Ezekiel Trask, 25.—In Augusta, Me. Mr. Ezekiel Page, 84; Mr. Stephen Crosby, a revolutionary soldier, 72; Mr. Stephen Huse, 23; Miss Joanna Piper, 23.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL & MISCELLA

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, at No. 9, Cornhill, (late Market-street, near Washington,) have for sale a good assortment of TheoLogical and Miscellaneous Books.

Edwards' Works complete, edited by Rev. S. E. Dwight.
Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry, with Notes by C. E.
Stowe.—Gaston's Collections, new edition.—Magee on the Atonement.—Pictitu Theologis.—Marckit Theologis.
Josephus' Works in 1 vol. (chenp.)—Publit Assistant.—Payne's Eloments.—Coleridge's Aids to Reflection.—Simonis' Biblial Hebraica. —Lahn's Biblical Archæology; do. History of the Hebrew Commonwealth.—Koimoel Comment. in Novi Testamenti.—Rosenmueller's Scholia in Novi Testamenti.
Knappi's Novi Testamenti.—Schmucker's Translation of Storr and Flatt's Biblical Theology.—Stuart's Hebrew Chrestomathy.—Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, new edition.
Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament.—Schreidii's Greek and Lafin Lexicon.—Scott's Commentary on the Bible, in 6 vols. royal 8vo. Boston stereotype edition.—Henry's Commentary.—Doddridge's Consentary.—Crudeu's Concordance; Butterworth's do.; Brown's do.—Horne's Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures.—Horne on the Psalus.—Lowth's Translation of Isaiah.—Stuart's Commentary on the Episte to the Hebrews.—Dwight's Theology.—Miller's Letters on Unitarianism.—Dwight's, Beecher's, Payson's, South's, Worcester's, Emmons', Cecil's, Hall's, Saurin's, Massibn's and Heber's Sermons.—Woods' Letters, Reply, and Appendix.—Taber on Romanism; do. on Infidelity.—Natural History of Enthusiasm.—Boston's Fourfold State.—Uphan's Ratio Discipline.—Mrs. Carey's Letters on Female Character.—Advice to a Young Christian, by a Village Pastor.—Nevin's Biblical Antiquities.—Mann's Episone of the Evidences of Christianity.—In a few days will be opened a large assortment of Section, Luther, Spencer, Doddridge, Ann H. Judson, Mills, Martyn, Brainerd, Fisk, Wlotefield, Scott, Cecil, Pearce, Wilcox, Hallock, Richmond, Cowper, Gardiner, Anderson, Clement, Durant, Urquhart, Obo

mond, Cowper, Gardiner, Anderson, Clement, Durant, Urquhart, Obsokiah, Wilson, Mrs. Waters, Graham, Newell, Ramsay, Huntington, Miss Taylor, Humphrey, Mrs. Joanna Turner, Lives of Emineut Females, Middleton's Exangelical Biography, 4 vols.

A very complete assortment of Books and Pamplelets on the subject of INTEMPERANCE.—Sabbath School Books,&c. Elegant Bibles,—Just received, a new and beautiful edition of the Holly BIBLE. This edition is printed in certays form, moon a large and clear type, (the same used octavo form, upon a large and clear type, (the same used generally in the quarto size,) the paper very white, the bind

d a superior quality, and the prices as follows:in Sheep extra without the Apocrapha \$2,75 in Sheep extra without the Apocrapha \$2,75 in Calf "" \$3,25 in Sheep "with "\$3,00 in Calf " with "\$5,00 in Calf " with "\$5,75 Pocket Bibles.—P'. & W. keeps constantly a full supply of elegant Pocket Bibles, (the smallest ever published in this country) at the following low prices: in extra Sheep binding, \$1; in Morocco, gilt edges, with flaps, \$1,50; in Morocco, narble edges, \$1,50; in extra Calf, gilt edges, \$2,00.

NEW BOOKS FOR SAB.SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

NEW BOOKS FOR SAB.SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

EVANGELICAL SPECTATOR. By the author of the Evangelical Rambler. Revised by the Rev. G. T. Bedell—just received and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington-street. Also, Colton's Successful Missions; or, a History of the Missions conducted by the London Missionary Society, in the Society and Georgian Islands; tygether with an account of the unsuccessful attempt at the Friendly Islands. tempt at the Friendly Islands.
"I am going a journey round Tahiti to acquaint the
Raativas with the Word of God, and to cause them to
be vigilant in good things."

KING POMARRE.

Radius with the Word of God, and to cause them to be vigilant in good things."

A Memoir of Horace Bassett Morse, who was drowned near Portsmouth harbor.—Latiner's Moral and Religious Gleanings, intended to inculcate principles of piety.—Swan's Memoir of Mrs. Paterson, wife of Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburgh.—Friendly Letters to a Lady; in which several important doctrines of the gospel are explained and vindicated. By John Butler. Recommended by Rev. Messrs. Grosvenor, Knowles and Malcom.—Dr. Malan's French Peasants, or the Happy Revival of Religion.

Nearly ready.—The Evil of Theft exhibited in the History of James Forrest, a Penitent Salbath Scholar. By the author of Sabbath School Scenes.—Teacher's Visits and Motherless Elen.

WARDLAW ON PRAYER.

## THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

CROCKER & BREWSTER,

HAVE REER'S BREWSTER,

HAVE recently received from England and Germany,
several invoices, which added to their former stock,
make an extensive assortment of Starspans Works

IN TUROLOGY, CLASSICAL WORKS FOR STUDINTS

IN DIVISITY, and VALUREE RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS, among them Rec—
THE WORKS of Batter, in 19 vols. Gwen, 91 v. do. Miscellaneous, 3 v. Watt's 6 v. do. Becon, 10 v. Lepidood, 13 v. Topindy, 5 v. Tilhoton, 10 v. Edwards, 10 v. Bates, 4 v. Leighton,
10 v. Stars, 10 v. Edwards, 10 v. Bates, 4 v. Leighton,
10 v. Stars, 10 v. Edwards, 10 v. Bates, 4 v. Leighton,
11 v. Josephan, V. Bock, 10 v. Bates, 4 v. Leighton,
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13 v. Belley, 1 v. Stors, 2 v. Belley, 3 v. Paley, 3 v.
Newton, 1 v. Josephan, V. Rocetton 3 v. Bellamy, 3 v.
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Newton, 1 v. Josephan, 1 v. Rocetton on the Epister,
Newton, 1 v. Josephan, 1 v. Rocetton on the Epister,
Newton, 2 v. Rocetton of the History,
10 v. Josephan, 2 v. Rocetton, 1 v. Rocet

The Reverend Clergy and Students in Divinity are requested to call and examine C. & B.'s Catalogue and terms. Those residing at a distance, by forwarding their orders, will receive prompt attention for any work published in Europe or America, and on terms that will give satisfaction. They shall be well packed and forwarded to any part of the country as directed. A Liberal Credit will be given, if required. Boston, May 19, 1830.

MEMOIR OF MRS. EMERSON .- New Edition.

MEMOIR OF MRS. EMERSON.—New Edition.

JUST published, at the "Pollok Press," Franklin Avenue, by LEONARD W. KIMBALL,

"Memoir of Mrs. ELEANOR EMERSON, accompanied with Dr. Worcester's Sermon, occasioned by herdeath. With an Appendix."

Twenty years have elapsed since the Memoir of Mrs. Emerson was first presented to the public. During this time it has been read by multitudes, who, could they have an opportunity, would gladly attest to its intrinsic worth. Perhaps it may be said, without disparagement to any other Biographical work, that no book, in the department of Female Biography, is calculated to exert a more powerful inimps it may be said, without disparagement to any other Biography, is calculated to exert a more powerful influence in favor of Evangelical Religion, than this. The "Account of her Religious Exercises," written by herself, is peculiarly impressive;—and it is believed that no one can read her letters to her friends, without a laudable desire to emulate the fervent zeal and ardent attachment to the cause of Christ, which they exhibit.

Particular pains have been taken to render this edition every way acceptable to the public. It is printed on good paper and type, and will be afforded cheap. The appendix, which consists entirely of articles of Mrs. Emerson's composition, not published in any former edition, enhances the value of the work.

65- For sale by CARTER & HENDEE, corner of School and Washington Streets, where the Trade may be supplied at the publisher's prices.

For sale also by W. & S. B. Ives, Salem; and J. P. Haven, New-York.

FULLER'S WORKS. LINCOLN & EDMANDS are preparing for the press as improved edition of the works of the Rev. ANDREW FUL-LER, with introductory Essays by American Writers. May 19.

INFANT SCHOOL MANUAL. THE edition of this deservedly popular work, recently published by Dorr & Howland, Worcester, is nearly all disposed of, a few copies only remain unsold, which may be found at the Bookstores of Carter & Hendee, Richardson, Lord, & Holbrook, Munroe & Francis, Crocker & Brewster, Lincoln & Edmands, Perkins & Marvia, and Mass. S. S. Depository.

May 19.

ACADEMY IN DUDLEY.

Suan's Memoir of Mrs. Paterson, wife of Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburgh.—Friendly Letters to a Lady; in which several important doctrines of the gospel are explained and vindicated. By John Butler. Recommended by Rev. Messrs. Grosvenor, Knowles and Malcom.—Dr. Malan's French Peasants, or the Happy Revival of Religion.

Nearly ready.—The Evil of Theft exhibited in the History of James Forrest, a Penitent Sabbath Schoolar. By the author of Sabbath School Scenes.—Teacher's Visits and Motherless Ellen.

JUST published by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, Corchill,—The Textimony of Scripture to the Obligations and Efficacy of Prayer; more especially of Prayer for the Gospel, Edinburgh. With Notes by the American Editor.

The Pleasantness of a Religious Life, Opened and Proved. By Rev. Matthew Henry, author of the Commentary on the Bible.

ACADEMY IN DUDLEY.

THIS Institution is now under the superintendence of Sandrons, who has taken the charge of it upon his own responsibility.—The building, which is a spacious on repossibility.—The building, which is a spacious darge number of boarders.—An accomplished and highly repetable lady as been employed to take charge of the boarding department, who is in all respects well qualified.—The Preceptor and his wife will board with the family, and have the entire supervision of the students.—Those who may be disposed to patronize the school, by sending their morals and manners, and that no pains will be spared to facilitate their progress in intellectual improvement.—Terms of tuition: For those pursuing the Languages, \$4.33 per quarter,—for those attending to the various English branches \$3.33,—Price of board in the family with the Preceptor, including washing \$1,50 per week.

The next term will commence on the sinteenth of math month.

Budley, May 19.

#### POETRY.

From the Christian Watchman. THE SABBATH.

How brightly dawns the day of sacred rest!
The early beauties of the virgin spring
Are lovely, fair: but lovelier, fairer still,
When, sprinkled with the cool refreshing dews,
They wake, enlivened by the radiant beams
of this sweet Sabbath sun. Let me arise
And drink the freshness of this heavenly air,
And see the glorious works of this meaning. And drink the freshness of this heavenly air,
And see the glorious works of Him who raised
My Saviour from the tomb. Thrice holy day!
I love thy cherished name. Thy hallowed scenes
I love to dwell upon. I love to see
The Sabbath scholars gathering to the place
Of Christian teaching. There I love to stand,
And listen to the teacher's morning prayer,
While to the God of Hosts he offers up While to the tood of Hosts he dies up His early supplications. The labour Of thy Sabbath hours shall be repaid, Dear teacher, when on Zion's mount those babe Shall stand, washed, sanctified, forever saved, Made starry gems in thy eternal crown.

Made starry gems in thy eternal crown.

Hark! how the Sabbath bell sounds o'er the fields,
And dies away in softened tones among
The pine-clad mountains. Up to thy temple-gates,
Thy lovely courts, adorable Jehovah,
My joyful feet shall hasten. I delight
To meet my Saviour there—to see the King—
The King of Saints walking in glory forth,
Bending beneath his sway the stubborn hearts
Of sincers. I delight to have the sound Of sincers. I delight to hear the sound Of solemn psalms, while all the cheerful choir Join in a melody that might befit

But most I love To sit me down among the chosen ones
Of Christ my Lord: with the dear cherished saints
To meet around the sacramental feast,
And hold communion with the King of Kings—
The sinner's Friend—the heavenly Sanctifier. The sinner's Friend—the heavenly Sanctiner. I love to feel the peace the world knows not; Which nature cannot give nor take away. The sacred bread I eat—the sacred cup I taste. With tender grief, I mourn the past, And joy ineffable springs up within. I love to consecrate anew my soul—My life—my all—my all in time—my all Parad. The dear name of Him. Beyond the grave—to the dear name of Him, Who died that I might live. I love to pray And weep, and meditate on Christ, my God! And stronger faith, and brighter hopes arise, And stronger faith, and brighter hopes arise, And holier joys spring up and melt my heart In longings for the pure, unmingled peace

Thrice holy day-day of my God-blest day-Sacred to holy thoughts, to heavenly joys— Foretaste of Zion's bliss—the bliss above— The bliss of saints around the eternal throne tended be thy peaceful influence o all the world, till Christ shall reign supreme, IDEM.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS,

The Convention at Worcester on the 13th of April, if we may judge from a long report in the Yeoman, must have been useful to those who attended, and will have great influence in promoting general education. Its purpose was, "to ascertain the defects, and devise the means of improving our Common Schools." The Rev. Mr. Allen of Northborough was Chairman; and Daniel Stone Esq. of Wor-

On the present condition of Common Schools, addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Going and Hill of Worcester, Mr. Johnson of Princeton, and the Chairman. Besides many acknowledgments of their importance and utility, the speakers pointed out their inefficiency. Among the causes of this, were named a wrong selection of school books; a want of sufficient interest on the subject in the community; a want of qualification on the part of the instructors; a wrong method of imparting instruction; a wrong construction of the school room. These topics were brought before the meeting, and discussions of great interest grew out of them. Committees were appointed to examine and point out the remedies of these defects.

At an adjourned meeting, the Rev. Mr. Allen made an interesting report on the subject of school books: stated the defects of many in common use, and recommended in part a selection which his own observation and the experience of many teachers present had proved most useful. This was recommitted with instructions to report a more full course at a future meeting.

The next subject brought before the meeting, was the influence of Lyceums on schools and education generally. On the present condition of Common Scho

duence of Lyceums on schools and education generally.
Mersrs, Wilder of Charlton, and Holbrook of Boston, on
this subject made some interesting remarks. The great influence of Lyceums, it is believed is not yet fully understood. They are adapted to supply a want in the community which our schools and academies do not. Even famale Lyceums, t was maintained, might be established in every town, and by familiar lectures and mutual instruction, every town tht educate its own teachers.

might educate its own teachers.

A report was then made by Rev. Mr. Going, from the committee on improved methods of imparting instruction, especially on the infant school system, & its adaptation to primary schools in general. The merits of this system were discussed, and its advantages strongly urged. Detailed accounts were given by several gentlemen, especially by H. Stebbins, Esq. of Brookfield, of common schools in which this mode of instruction had been introduced. Its success had been striking. It was strongly urged that portions of the infant school apparatus should be introduced into all our primary schools, and finally recommended by the following vote: "Resolved, That this Convention strongly recommend to all the primary schools in the County to procure a portion of infant school apparatus, and a set of geological specimens to increase their interest and usefulness."

Profitable remarks were also made by several gentlemen on improvements which might be made in the higher schools. Apparatus, illustrative of natural science, should be introduced there; but not so far as to preclude the necessity of hard and patient study on the part of the schoolar.—A register like that which is used in the schools in Worcester, which should exhibit a daily account of the conduct of the pupils, both good and bad, was recommended to all the schools.

A committee on the means of improving the education of A report was then made by Rev. Mr. Going, from the

A committee on the means of improving the education of teachers was early appointed by this Convention, which committee, by their chairman, E. Washburn, Esq. reported that it was expedient to form a County Association for the improvement of popular education. The object of the association being principally to afford facilities for the better education of teachers. It is well known, that a school for the objection of teachers. for the education of teachers had been strongly reco ed by the Governor, and that the subject has been repeatedly brought before our Legislature without effect. The ed by the divertion, and the subject has been repeatedly brought before our Legislature without effect. The object of this association is, as far as may be, to provide this by voluntary effort. A Constitution was reported and adopted, and the following gentlemen were closen officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Joseph Allen. Rec. Secretary, Mr. Ambeon, Close. Cor. Secretary, Energy Washbun, Esq. Directors, Gen. Salem Towne, Rev. Alonzo Hill, Heman Stetbine, Esq. Rev. John Nelson, Ira Barton, Esq., Caleb Hayward, Esq., Joseph Willard, Esq. It was then resolved that the President, Vice President, Secretaries, and Directors, constitute an executive committee, to carry into effect the recommendation in the report on education of teachers, by taking measures to procure Lectures and other suitable instruction for teachers the ensuing autumn, at such time and place and for such a period as they shall deem expedient. It is now hoped that we shall soon have in the midst of us an institution for the education of teachers; for which instructers may go prepared

shall soon have in the midst of us an institution for the education of teachers; for which instructers may go prepared for their work; carrying with them an acquaintance with the best system and the best means of carrying it into effect. During the week of the session of the Convention, several interesting and instructive lectures on geology and natural philosophy, and explanatory of the apparatus for infant schools, were delivered by Mr. J. Holbrook. Anionated and able addresses were made by Governor Lincoln, and other distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the County. The several schools in Worcester were visited, and the system there adopted, fully explained. On the I the system there adopted, fully explained. On the ole, the week was one of great interest to the friends o popular education, and the interest remained unabated to the A deep impression was felt that the state of the munity demands a better course of education; that great defects exist; that much ought to be done and something may be done to remedy them.

## THE THEATRE.

It is the opinion of the friends of morality, of different professions and occupations, that theatrical anusements are so directly demoralizing, in their annusements are so directly demoranzing, in their tendency, that they ought to be discontinued. There can be no doubt, that this opinion would be more extensively embraced, were it more generally

nown, by what means theatres are sustained. It is believed by those, who have the opportunity of judging on the subject, that were the sale of ardent spirits to be stopped in the theatres, the income arising from other sources could not support them.

Let this fact be demonstrated, and there can be no longer a doubt remaining, respecting the tendency of these establishments, and it would be seen, also, that the most direct and efficient method of putting them down, would be to effect the discontinuance of the dram selling business, in and about them. It will require a long while, before public opinion can reach those dark retreats of dissipation and vice. When the more respectable of the theatregoing have become disgusted with the corrupting scenes which invariably present themselves at the theatre, and wholly withdraw from their patron-age, then the abandoned and dissolute will still re-sort thither for purposes of beastly gratification. It therefore would appear to be a subject, properly coming within the province of municipal regulations. Ought not the municipal authorities in every city where there is a theatre, to institute in-quiries respecting the effects of such establishments on public morals, and devise means for their utter abolishment, if they are found incapable of being converted to a public good? If theatres can be made to answer a valuable purpose to the com-munity, without at the same time tending to pub-lic injury, all that we would contend for, would be to have a sufficient effort made by the proper au-thorities to bring about the change. But if this annot be done, and we doubt whether it can, we shall insist upon it that they ought to be put down Nothing can come more appropriately within the province of the municipal authorities, than those neasures necessary to guard the foundation, or which all our useful institutions are based. And what, we would ask, is that foundation, but public virtue? When a wise man ascertains, that an nsidious stream has turned from its wonted chan nel, and is undermining the foundation of his dwel-ling, he sets himself to the work of tracing it to its source, that he may give it a different direction, and thus prevent his house from lalling into ruins. So vigilent, should the guardians of the public weal be, in tracing to their proper sources those vices and abominations, which are threatening to lay in ru-ins our beautiful institutions, that none of them

their interests is entrusted in proper hands.
[National Philanthropist. SCORCHING TIMES.

should be allowed to exist, without detection, and the proper measures taken to annihilate them. And

the people ought to see, that the guardianship of

During the sessions of Cincinnati Presbytery, at Pleasant Ridge, the first week in April, a sermon was delivered on the origin, progress, evils and cure of Intemperance, from Isa. xxvIII., 1.—" Wo to the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the heads of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine."

This sermon and an address delivered the next day by one of the ruling members, fell like fire and brimstone upon a number of topers who till then had remained unscorched, except with internal fires, kindled in their breasts by ardent spirits. To a proposition for the formation of a temperance so-ciety, these victims of folly made the most decided One said, "I am no lawyer, nor doctor, nor preacher: I am a farmer, and if this business goes on, what is to become of my rye and fruit and potatoes? By turning these into whiskey I make money—and if this be prevented I shall have no money to pay my preacher nor my doctor nor lawyer, and I will never sign such a paper while my head's hot!!" A respectable Elder rose and said, "I will sign the paper, for my wife and I this morning have cast out all our whiskey, apple-brandy and cherry-bounce, (amounting to between 30 and 40 gallons,) and we intend to have no more

as long as we live," or words to that effect.

Another, whose central fires were already producing volcanoes in his visage, said he had heard but one side of the question, and should be glad if some one would preach from Deut. xiv., 26atrong drink, or for whatever thy soul desireth."—Others were collecting their families to pre-vent them from putting their names to the consti-tution of a Temperance Society! Alas! Alas! and these were professors of the religion of Christ, which announces that a drunkard cannot inherit the kingdom of God! "O that they were wise that they understood this," But in the face of this opposition, and in the midst of the confusion occasinned by it, a very respectable society of males and females was formed. The line of separation between the friends and enemies of true reformation is becoming more and more visible. The Lord is purifying the sons of Levi, and the time is at hand when the promise made more than two thousand years ago shall be fulfilled. "For," Jehovah said by Malachi, "from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place innse shall be offered to my name and a pure offer-

INTEMPERANCE --- INSANITY.

The bloated face, and trembling hand-indiges-tion and dropsy-diseased liver and kidneys, are common and acknowledged effects of intemperance.

By this word intemperance, we do not mean merely drunkenness, but the practice of daily stimulating leats, the heart and blood vessels, by potations of vinous, malt, or distilled liquors. It is not, perhaps, so generally known, that the man of intemperate habits is prone to madness, and of course liable to become the inmate of a hospital or lunatic asylum. The stances of a temporary malness in drunkards are very common. After some days they may recover by suitable medical treatment, but if they return to their evil habits, they are exposed to fresh attacks. which finally prove fatal. A wound or a fractured limb, which, in common healthy constitutions, would soon heal, will often excite to freuzy the habitual drunkard, and be the immediate cause of his death. The chances of recovery from any disease whatever, are infinitely less for the drunkard When the small pox prevailed so extensively in this city, in 1828-4, we never knew a drunkard who recovered from an attack of the natural disease, that is, where neither vaccination or inocculation, had been practised. They for the most part died delirious.

But independent of these instances of temporal and accidental madness, there is a formidable list of the permanent and incurable kind, caused by drunk-enness. In a table of 1370 lunatics admitted into the asylum at Cork, Dr. Hallaran says that 180, nearly an eighth of the whole number, were insanfrom this unhappy indulgence. Though the French are comparatively a soher people, it appears that cut of 2507 lunatics admitted into their pitals, 185 were insane from the same cause. are often driven to self destruction by a habit of drunkenness. Out of 216 cases of suicide; published by professor Casper of Berlin, (in a list of 500) the causes of which were known, 54 were the fects of drunkenness and dissipation. [Journ. Health.

rificed. To every nation, Christian and infidel, she has in vain raised her cry of supplication. In reply, she receives only additional weight of claims. Every gale that blows over, catches the sound of her groans, and almost every foot of her soil is stained and wet withher blood, shed by Christian steal.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This subject came up incidentally in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, pending the discussion of the bill which provides for the punishment of crime in the said District. The question whether the provisions of the bill should be extended to slaves in the same manner as to freemen, gave rise to a long debate in which the affirmative was advocated by Messrs. Test, Powers, A. Spencer, Taylor and Peirce, and the negative by Messrs. Polk, Haynes, Bouldin, Washington, and Mercer. The yeas and nays being called for, the result was as follows: for the extension 88, against it, 73. Those in the negative were in general representatives of slave-holding states; and opposed the extension principally on the grounds that tehipping was a better mode of punishing slaves than imprisonment in the Penitentiary—that the imprisonment of slaves would necessarily deprive their masters of their services for the time being, and might be an inducement to the commission of crime, for the very purpose of being placed under durance in the Penitentiary. Those in the affirmative appear to have opposed such discrimination in the mode of punishment from motives of humanity, as well as from a desire to see equal justice administered to all. After the above vote however, on motion of Mr. Haynes, an exception was made in respect to one particular crime (79 to 69) leaving it a penitentiary offence in the case of free persons, and death in that of slaves. Mr. Haynes then moved a further amendment, making it a penitentiary offence in the case of free vahite persons only, and death in all other cases. This amendment was rejected, Aves 54, Noes 66. Mr. J. S. Barbour, and after him Mr. Drayton, submitted their objections to the bill, on account of the provisions relative to slaves, which they said were calculated to affect the condition of "that property" in the adjoining States.—Two attempts were made to give the bill its quietus by laying it on the table, last without success, a large majority, in both hou

houses, voting against the motion.

Mr. Semmes then moved an additional section, providing that nothing contained in the bill should apply to slaves not residents of the District of Columbia; but that such slaves should be punished according to the laws as they now exist; which amendment was agreed to. Mr. Barringer next moved an amendment in the 4th sec-

on, the substance of which was to except slaves ententiary punishment, for offences for which the human now is whipping; which amendment prev

After some discussion, the further consideration of the ll was postponed till Thursday.

After some discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Thursday.

The National Intelligencer in commenting on this subject says, "Respecting the condition of slavery in the District of Columbia, we have our own opinions: we shall not be among the opponents of its abolition when the time comes, if the views of Congress shall then be found to second the views of the provide of the Interes." wishes of a majority of the people of the District."

N. Y. Journ. of Com.

SMYRNA IN GREECE.

On the 27th of Dec. 1826, we set foot, shall I say, in Smyrna "the lovely, the crown of Ionia and the ornament of Asia?" There are associaons more sacred than those of classic antiquity -we are standing on a continent, in which is the first and second birth place of our race, and near the cradic land of Christianity. Here in these very streets, apostles have laboured, and marryrs have bled, and "to the angel of the church in Smyrna" has been sent the message of Him "which was dead and is alive." Here too sti dwell those who "say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan." Here we ould hope some few are still to be found, whose "works, and tribulation, and poverty," shall be followed at last, by "a crown of life."

This great emporium of the trade of Asia Mi-nor, has become the border ground, between the priental and western nations. On the one hand is present the Asiatic, with his turban, his flowg robe, his bearded face, his divan, his coffee, his pipe, his camels, his drugs and his silks. On the other, has come to meet him, the European, with his hat, short coat, smooth shorn chin, his chair, his tea, his walking stick, his vessel, his sugar and his broadcloths.

But let us begin our more formal observation in the European direction. Having entered the gulf of Smyrna, almost to its extreme depth of thirty or forty miles. You discover the city receding from the water's edge, and at length ascending to some distance the slope of an extensive hil. A ruined castle of Italian origin, crowns the summit of the hill, and overlooks the town.-The prospect is limited by an amphitheatre of mountains, which surrounds not only this and ome lesser hills, but also the adjacent plain and bay. The circumference of the town is about four miles, and its extent along the water, a little more than one. It has no walls, and its only defence is the lower castle.\* This stands on the outhern side of the bay, five or six miles from the town. The ship channel is here very narrow, and approaches close to the shore, but the fort is not in a situation to resist a serious attack. The foreign shipping are relied on for the protection of this half neutral city, against any hostile visits of the Greeks.

After passing the castle where an old Turk with his Armenian dragoman, will come on board your vessel for a dollar, and perhaps a draught of some liquor prohibited to the Mussulman, soon find yourself in a spacious harbour filled with the fleets of every nation except that of the Turks themselvos. As you approach the town, you pass first on your left the vessels of war. Of these there are usually from twenty to fifty, Austrian, French, English, Dutch, and American. A Turkish ship of war is rarely seen there, for wher their summer's excursion is completed, they re-tire within the Dardanells. Still nearer lie hundreds of merchantmen, of every variety of banner and tonnage, with innumerable boats passing to and from the narrow quay that lines the sh for the transportation of passengers and merchan-dise. The Turkish custom-house, and the Pusha's palace occupy a short extent of the southern shore. In the same vicinity also, the agents of the different Barbary powers have their resi-dence. On festival days, among other banners, I have observed here the corsair's dark red flaof the richest silk, and the two edged sword in its centre. From this Mahometan corner, on coming more in front of the harbor and shipping, there is usually a narrow open space reeemed from the sea, which may be called water street. Parallel with this, and behind the first range of buildings, is Frank-street. Narrow and partly covered avenues, extend across from Frank to water street. Through the coursesy of the wners, these are usually thorough-fares during the day. In time of the plague or any popular commotion, they are kept constantly closed, by means of strong folding doors. The foreign con-suls, and principal Frank merchants, each of them own, or rather lease for ninety-nine years, one of these short streets. Their dwelling houses and offices are built on both sides, and sometimes over the avenues. Brewer's Greece. \* After the battle of Navarino, a few latear the Pasha's palace, but the Frank velying in the harbour, could in a few minute

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

instruction of the Am. Colonization Society.

"Once Africa stood proud in learning, arts, and arms. Her pyramids, obelisks, and the granite pillars of her ruined cities, etand in gloony magnificence, monuments of her ruined cities, etand in gloony magnificence, monuments of her ruined cities, etand in gloony magnificence, monuments of her ruined cities, etand in gloony magnificence, monuments of her ruined cities, etand in gloony magnificence, monuments of her ruined catter present depression, rifled as she has been of her blood and treasure by every Christian action. To the shrine of European cupidity, it is computed that one hundred and ninety millions of her inhabitants have been sac-

The Typographer.—The object of this invention is to enable any person, gentleman or lady, to become his or her own printer, after an apprenticeship of twenty minutes. Mr. Burt, the inventor, has passed the winter in this city, and has built one of his machines. It is not larger than a lady's work-stand, and enables any person to print billets, letters, &c., with neatness and accuracy. [N.Y.Com.Adv.

John Paul Jones .- A neice of this renowned command-John Faul Jones.—A neice of this renowned commar er has arrived in New-York, with manuscript materials! a life of her distinguished relative. They consist of Jona als kept by the Admiral during the revolutionary war, a his correspondence with Congress, with the French min try and with distinguished men in Europe and America.

Boston Mechanics' Institution.—The annual meeting f this useful Institution was holden last week. It appears the report of the Managers that the number of members 509. Tickets of admission to the lectures have likewise been issued to 173 minors. Six hundred and eighty-two persons therefore have attended the courses of lectures the

Pittsburgh.—The facilities of intercourse, by the imrecovered to the receiver of intercourse, by the rovements of steamers and the navigation of the Ohio, uly astonishing. Passengers arrived in Pittsburgh, in nort space of fifteen days, by steam boat from New ans. The distance is 2400 miles.

The Mails .- The Post Master of this city, in connexion The Mails.—The Post Master of this city, in connexion with the Head of the Department, is taking measures to facilitate the progress of the mails in this quarter, and to hasten very much the circulation of early intelligence. As the first step, some changes have been made in the departure of the Eastern mail, which will hereafter leave this place at 2 o'clock A. M. and at 2 o'clock P. M. The Southern mail, due here at 6 o'clock or earlier, has of late been quite tardy, arriving at 7 o'clock and sometimes even later. It is contemplated in a few weeks to bring this in by one or two o'clock P. M. which arrangement will be a great accommodation to printers, who now have time to make but few extracts for their papers of the succeeding morning.

Trave.

CARD.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars from Ladies of his Soziety to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society as New-York.—This instance of liberality is highly prized as an expression of respect to their minister, and particularly so, as a token of their engagedness in the great cause of Christian benevolence. May the blessing of many ready to per ish come upon them. sh come upon them.

Sterling, Conn. May 1820.

THE SCOT / ISH LOOM BOY, or Memoir of Alexander Ediagion. By Robert Maclaurin. Pastor of a Church in Coldingham, Scotland. Recommended by the Sabbatt School Union for Scotland, with a frontispiere - just pubshed and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Wash

stract from a notice of this work in the Watchman "The subject of this memoir was born in Dunder, April 19, 1804. He enjoyed the benefits of early religious instruction, and, in the very infancy of his days, exhibited an

struction, and, in the very infancy of his days, exhibited an uncommon lose for heavenly and divine things.

"The author divides the whole account into chapters, each of which presents the disciple under different relations. Far from providing food for a glowing imagination to banquet on, he gives the plain unadorned story of one, who early came to maturity on earth, and was transported to the Paradiss of God. Valueble instructions are found on every page. There is a thread of gold woven into the texture of the narrative which ever and anon strikes the mental eye with deligit and satisfaction. It will be a vaduable addition to Sabbath School and childrens' libraries."

Also, Comsteck's History of Birds and Quadrupeds, with plates.

PRIZE ESSAY.

PRIZE ESSAY.

AN ESSAY on Alcoholic and Narcotarry to students, as articles of common use, addressed particularly to students. By Edward Hitchcock, Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Hist. in Ambierst College. Published under direction of the American Temperance Society, it being the Essay to which a premium was awarded.—For sale by kundred, dozen and single, by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, Combill.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Yednesday the 26th of May. Terms as follows:

This on all English branches, per term of 22 weeks, \$12.

Do. in French, Latin and Italian, \$12.

Do. in Music, \$20.

Use of Pinno. Use of Piano, Board \$2,50 per week. Washing 50 cts. per dozen

GREENFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL. THE school designated as above, recently opened at Green-ield, Muse, has two prominent objects in view: 1st, To it young men for College: 2d, To afford facilities for litary acquisitions, and scientific investigation to those young on who are engaged in these pursuits, but who do not sign to go through a college course.

The subscriber feels that he is not alone in the opinion at schools with a similar design, and with equal advanta

It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; be-It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; heing designed for those of greater age and attainments. It differs from common Academies; not being liable to the interruptions and hindrances, which arise from boarding at different places; and from the number being so great that talents of very different orders must be closed together. It differs from our Colleges in this respect; that while a scholar can pursue any branch of study to an equal extent, he can have the prividege of selecting his subject and devoting himself exclusively to it. Attention is also paid to French, Spanish and German languages.

The scholar has the use of Mathematical, Astronomical, Pholosophical and Chemical apparatus; thus having the advantage of being at the same time learner, experimentalist and practitioner. Several years experience in the business of teaching has convinced the subscriber, that this course is, to a certain extent, preferable to that of instruction by lectures.

res.

Scholars will be received into the Institution at any time, hen the number does not exceed 20, to which number the

lis limited.

use who wish to enter the school are requested to ing testimonials, as to moral character, &c Greenfield, April 29, 1850.

referred to by permission.

Rev. Jacob Abbot, Boston; Rev. William A. Hallock,
New-York City, Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. Ambrest
College, Horace Leavitt, Esq. Charbeston, S. C. Rev. Moses Hallock, Plainfield, Thomas Allen, Esq. Himsdale,
eow6w.

May 12.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY. WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

A CONVENIENT building has been erected for this Institution, which is pleasantly situated and commands a delightful prospect. It is on the great northern route from Albany to Boston, through Brattleborough, and on the road from Keene to Frovidence through Worcester. The school will be opened on Monday, the 17th inst. under the instruction of Mr. FRANKLI JONES, graduate from Andrest College. His experience and high reputation as a teacher, it is hoped, will secure for the intant Institution a liberal share of public patronage. No pains will be spared to place this on an equality with the most approved Acadelate this on an equality with the most approved Acadesies in the country. A set of globes, and other necessary paratus will be furnished for the scholars, who will receive istruction in all the various branches usually taught in sunar schools. A teacher of the French hauguage will be recurred, and a distinct Female Department commenced, henever there shall be a sufficient number of scholars to carrant the expense. Particular attention will be paid to seir moral and religious instruction, and recovered for the paid to seir moral and religious instruction. ir moral and religious instruction, and general ut. A course of Biblical Lectures will be delibenefit, and occasional lectures on the various bra

of science to which they may attend.

Tution will be \$3,00 per quarter, to which a small adition will be made for those advanced in the languages.

Board may be had in respectable families from \$1,00 to

CYRUS MANN,
FLAVEL CUTTING,
REFERENCES.—Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown, Rev.
Mr. Green, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Rand.
Westminster, May 4th, 1830.

CHURCH COMMUNION SERVICE.

J. B. JONES, 123 Washington-street, imports direct from the Manufacturers and is constantly supplied with, Silver Plated Flaggons, Cups, Basons, and Piates. Also the same articles in White Metal, all at the lowest prices.

J. B. J. manufactures all kinds of Silver Plate, to order, short indice.

May 12.

ow May 12.

REMOVAL.

DR. N. C. KEEP, has removed from School-street, to No. 286, Washington-street, (the first stone house north of Bedford-street,) where he continues devoted to DENTAL SURGERY. URGERY.
On hand, a choice assortment of TEETH, Natural, Mineral, and Animal. "4w May 12.

Mineral, and Animal. DOCT. HOMANS

HAS removed to the 2d House from the Old South Church, Milk-street. -

CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY-New Series

JOHN P. HAVEN, in the American Tract Society's louse, 142 Nassau Street, New-York, has just published the Life of the Rev. JOHN BROWN, author of the

cetter of the Rev. JOHN BROWN, author of the Bible Dictionary, Concordance, &c. in I vol. 18mo.

Mr. Brown's Life is rich in experimental Religion, and happily illustrates the power of truth.
Following this, the Life of the Rev. PHILIP HEN. RY, father of the author of the Commentary on the Bible, will be published in a few days.

It is intended, in continuation, to furnish the public with an interesting series of Biography, in which Christian character will be strikingly illustrated.

The whole, it is believed, will be found eminently useful to the Christian; and will be adapted for the use of Sabbath Schools and other libraries.

The above works may be had at the Bookstores of Messers, Lincoln & Edmands, James Loring, Perkins & Marvin, Pierce & Williams, and at the Depository of the Misseachusetts S. S. Union.

May 5.

THE ELOCUTIONIST, consisting of Declamatic and Readings, in Prose and Poetry; for the use of C leges and Schools. By Jonathan Barber, Teacher of E cution in Yale College. For sale by PEIRCE & WI LIAMS, No. 9, Cornhill. May 12.

BOOK OF HEALTH.

THE BOOK OF HEALTH; a compendium of Do THE BOOK OF HEALTH; a compendium of Domestic Medicine, deduced from the experience of the most eminent modern practitioners; entirely divested of technicalities and rendered familiar to the general reader; including the mode of treatment for diseases in general. A plan for the management of Infants and Chidren; rules for the preservation of health; and for diet, exercise, air and the preparation of food; remedies in cases of accident; suspended animation; rules for preventing contagion; a Table of Poisons most frequently taken, with the symptoms, and directions how to act when medical aid is not at hand. A Domestic Materia Medica, &c. &c. First American, from the second London edition; revised and conformed to the practice of the U. States with additions, by a Fellow of the Mass. Medical Society.

Extracts from the Preface.

Extracts from the Preface.

"If the productions of authors, who have heretofore endeavored to enlighten unprofessional readers on medical subjects be examined, it will be found that they are generally too scientific, too diffuse, and more than all too expensive for general use; and that in most cases they merely present the limited experience of an individual practitioner. The object of this work is to remedy these deficiencies; and though far less bulky in size than its contemporaries, it will be found by a commerchansive and economical mode of printe found by a comprehensive and economical mode of ag, to present in a cheap form, the same quantity of on, and that information of the very best kind, being ced from the actual practice of the most em

The correctness of its information may be relied on, to

Extracts from the Preface to the American Editio Extracts from the Preface to the American Edition.

"Its chief value, and certainly not a trifling one, is the fact that it embodies in a small compass the opinions of some of the most eminent modern physicians and surgeons of Great Britian, such as Drs. Baillie, Clutterback and Armstrong, among the former, and Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Abernethy and Mr. Lawrence, among the latter." \* \* \*

"The Table of Poissons, with their attendant symstoms, and the mode of treatment when medical aid is not attach, it is thought will be peculiarly useful, as it not unfrequently happens where they may have been taken that no quently happens where they may have been taken that no

gently largens where they may have been taken that no uch aid is to be had, and where if immediate rewedies be not applied the person may be irretrievably lost. But if in uch a moment, this table is at hand, the remedy may be at once resorted to and the patient saved. The same re-narks will also apply to the directions given for procedure n cases of suspended animation, from drowning, light-ing, hanging, &c. " ng, hanging, &c."
"Great care has been taken throughout, not to rece

Great care has been taken throughout, not to recommend in any case, medicines or a course of treatment which may be considered dangerous or doubtful in the result; on the contrary cautions are constantly given against the use of them and recommendations in all cases of doubtful or critical character, of immediate reconverse to medical aid."

This day published and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, 133 Washington St. May 5

MASS. S. S. UNION DEPOSITORY.

No. 47, Cornhill.

No. 47, Cornhill.

NEW BOOKS.—The Stamwood Family: or the History of the Am. Tract Society.—Conversation on the Bombay Mission.—Do. on the Ceylon Mission.—S. S. Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Wisner.—Memoirs of Rev. J. Hallock.—Do. of Matthew Henry.—Do. of Dr. Payson.—Present to Young Christians,—or little Mary "set free."—S. S. Herald, Vol. 1.—Youth's Herald, Vol. 1.—Infant School Teacher's Guide.—Manual or Teacher's Assistant Leftert. M. le. -- Manual, or Teacher's Assistant. -- Infant's Maga -- Scripture Prints, for Infant and Sabbath Schools. en and her Consin .- Bible Sketche ily food for Christians. Boston, April 21.

BIBLE WAREHOUSE. No. 31, Washington Street-Up Stairs.

LANGDON COFFIN has on hand and for sale, a large

PULPIT AND FAMILY BIBLES. He publishes an edition from the best and handson tereotype plates of the quarto Bible in the United State hey can be bound in any style that may be wanted. priced Family and School Bibles—Pocket Bibles, Test. nents, &c. &c. Feb. 17.

THOMAS P. CUSHING, offers for sale, on the most favorable terms, for cash, or short approved credit, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, and FRENCH GOODS, well adapted to the demands of the season—Purchasers are requested to call.

No. 5, Kilby Street. equisos6w April 14.

COMMUNION WARE.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, No. 1, Washington-street, has constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Plated and Britannia COMMUNION WARE, at the lowest prices, N. B. Saver Communion Ware made to order at short otice.

6w April 28.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, DISEASE OF THE LIVER, &c.

JEWETT'S improved VEGETABLE PILLS or GERMAN SPECIFIC, are an effectual remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Head-acke, Heartburn, Sickness at the Stomach, Actality, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Slow Editions Feter, Costiceness and Piles. Their salutary effects have been tested in more than 10,000 cases, in New England, within the last four years, and many certificates have been together even cut of the most obstinate complants of the digestive organs, by taking the pills agreeably to the directions which accompany each box. The following are extracts from some of the above named testimontals. ove named testimonials.

Mr. Kumball, of Boston, certifies that he "has been cur-

ed of jaundice connected with dyspepsia, an indescribable faintness, pain in the head, irregularity of the bowels, &c. Dr. Grenville, of Cambridgeport, "confidently recon

Dr. Orenville, of Cambridgeport, "comblently recom-lends these Pills as an invaluable remedy for the above omplaints, having had the most satisfactory evidence of near highly salutary operation."

Mr. Abell, of Boston, certifies that "his wife commenced he use of these pills, after her case was considered memo-le by those who had the best opportunity of examining the regress of her complaints, not have the examining the

ble by those who had the best opportunity of examining the progress of her complaint; and that a perfect cure was effected by two boxes. The symptoms of her disease were prostration of strength, loss of appentic, dizziness, pulpatation of the heart, pain in the side, and cough."

Dr. C. F. Baumin, of Cambridge, writes a that he has cured several severe diseases of the liver and digestive of gain by those pills, and be believes them eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they were designed. Hev. Mason Knapen, of Sudbury, Vt. certifies a that these Fills have proved completely successful in his own case, which was one of the most unconquerable kind, having for seven years, set at defiance medical aid, dieting, exercise, the waters of Suruloga, &c.

A gentleman of Boston writer, "I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratinule to make known to the public that a perfect cure has been effected in my own case, which was the *Dyspepsia*, attended with many own case, which

was the Dyspeptia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. by the use of this choices of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.

\*\* The above togetable Pills, or German Specific.

\*\* The above togetable Pills, or German Specific.

\*\* The above together with many other certificates, may be examined at full length on the bill of directions.

(cg-Tile fresh and genuine Pills are for sale by LOWE & REEED, No. 111, States-street—N. Carruth, 11, Merchants Kow—Brewer & Brothers, 92, and John I. Brown, 423, Washington-st. near Boylston Market—J. P. Hall, I, Innon-st.—T. Farrington, 44, Hanover-st.—Maynard & Noyes, 12 Cornhill, and Jos. Kidder, corner of Court and Hanover-streets.—By Whittier & Wheeler, Cambridg.—Kidder & Co. Charlestown—E. Porter, Salem—Carleton, Lowell—and by most Druggists in New-England,—Price 75 cents per box.

NO. 21....VO

REL

ROMANISM IN TH

MESSRS. EDITORS, searching for evidence ment in the Romish Ch ly desirous of correcting her abuses, why has sh men, whom the whole Protestants, formerly than well disciplined b raid an intelligent Pro-rily deceived by the pretensions of the Jesuit the Jesuits in our count der either in principle often been disgusted an wickedness of the latter nits in our country are of them appear to be and I am sure they won fend or palliate the sca before its suppression." the opinion of many an outward appearances.

But what are the rea our American Jesuits? feetly accord with thos shall endeavour to show I need only refer you in your city, entitled, to the explanation, diff principles of that ord that paper, the editor the stigma, which, he st fixed to the name, which the of his periodical, pro tation from the brief of order, that the Jesuits been a useful and virtu experience has taught their good morals, and [the Jesuits] diffuse the Christ, but further, by labor for the salvation lows a high-wrought eu which I make a shor trained to learning and I of Europe; after havin and founded nations govern of peace, after having works, and taught the religion to do homage

sacrificed as a peace-offer instance of French Philo Of their restoration return is hailed with joy t instances whole towns ha ringing the bells and ill

whilst their enemies ar Heresy and French Philo In the 23d number of "Society of Jesus" is den telligent, best informed, body of men in the whole who are the models of e-heresy, infidelity and crim Quotations of a kindre

from the same paper to a above are sufficient to sho which "The Society of Je nal and present organization the "Jesuit." The great the Union, are, I believe J however, and their forme suits, there is, at present The doctrines of cient grace," which have

cient grace," which have bittered these opposing s rest in silence, while the their efforts to advance the put down Protestant here. The editor of the U. S. weekly periodical publish though not a professed J. advocate and eulogist. 1829, may be found an character and rescue them. character and rescue ther unmerited reproach.
"Of all Societies," say

or religious, which have e the Jesuits has been loa served and unmerited quently been at a loss that such basenes heart, as to impute vice of in which virtue is constant of the constant of every crime, we true piety, and the highest charity, shine with no order of Jesuits, the mobody of men the world every constant of the constant body of men the world ever by misrepresented by higo dels, who betraying a wa-tenets and principles, an learning and controversial ert their utmost to destroy cution, those whom they gument."

The editor then makes writers, who have defend conduct of the Jesuits, his own satisfaction, that us" deserves universal g which it has rendered ma is but partially acquaint uitism, will be surprised ; ery of these accredited church, who bestow such this society; a society, let one of their own infallible

PERMANEN

The profound Lord Bae positive precept of the old be no sacrifice without may be, that God is not ple tion, unless seasoned with cretion as may render it rupt; for salt, in the scrip wisdom and duration. signs are sacrifices without materials of a good inte-with such conduct and reg with such conduct and reg them sound and useful, Directors and Managers ( excellent, yet they canno very nature of large acts nence" (that is permanen apt to provoke a misemple theirs can well prevent it